FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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A FAREWELL TO THE OLD YEAR.

BY MISS M. A. BARRY.

Come, twine a wreath for the old year now,
And sing him a farewell song;
Come, twine a wreath for his hoary brow,
And around his death-couch throng—
Let the laurel mingle its shining leaf
With winter berries red,
And the weeping willow, emblem of grief,
Droop sadly over his head.
Farewell! farewell!
What memories dwell,
Deep buried in thy tomb;
What strife and care,
And hopes lie there,
That never again shall bloom.

Come, drink a health to the old year too,
In a goblet brimming high;
Aye, quickly drink, for his days are few,
Come pledge him before he die;
And watch you well o'er his parting hours,
That ne'er will return again,
And strew around him the fairest flowers,
And sing his farewell then.
Farewell! farewell!
O who can tell,
The sights that thou hast seen,
The deeds sublime,
The sorrow and crime,
That wrought in thy days have been.

Old year! old year! though many a trace
Of sorrow is on thy brow,
Thou hast cheered us oft with a smiling face,
And for that we bless thee now.
Enshrined in memory long shall be,
Each joy that we have known,
And when shadows darken we'll think of thee,
And hopes that are with thee flown.
Farewell! farewell!
What memories dwell
Deep buried in thy tomb,
What strife and care,
And hopes lie there,
That never again shall bloom.

SONG.

BY C. D. MURPHY!

Oh! fill, fill to-night the goblet high,
And drink to the friends far away,
Nor blush should a tear drop dim thine eye.
'Tis a tribute all friends must pay
For Friendship's too sweet to cost us nought,
And as absence now claims the debt
Let's pay it, but oh! let's keep this thought—
"We'll meet, and we'll greet them yet!"
Then, fill, fill to-night the goblet high,
And drink to the friends far away,
Nor blush should a tear drop dim thine eye,
'Tis a tribute all friends must pay;—
Drink! drink to the friends far away!

What'er be their lot—or high or low,
Where'er they may chance to roam,
Here! pledge to the good times long ago,
And pledge to the times to come!
When again, nigh the crackling fire they'll troul
The harmless joke along,
And cheerily smile at Care's grim scowl,
And answer his sighs with a song!
Then, fill, fill to-night the goblet high,
And drink to the friends far away,
Nor blush should a tear drop dim thine eye,
'Tis a tribute all friends must pay;—
Drink! drink to the friends far away!

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

A melancholy and singular occurrence took place lately at Leven, Fifeshire. A Mr. and Mrs. Carstairs, of Govan, a young and newly married couple, who were on a visit to the gentleman's brother at his residence in Leven, were, after repeated calls at their bedroom door, discovered lying on the floor, the husband quite dead and the wife insensible. Both had retired the night previous quite well. Hopes are entertained of her recovery. Many conjectures are afloat as to the cause of the mysterious affair. The house is new, and has been only about a fortnight occupied.

IRISH NEWS.

"IRELAND AS IT WAS, AND IRELAND AS IT WILL BE."

An essay on the above subject was delivered in Drogheda, on Thursday evening last, Nov. 27, by a young gentleman named Bernard, under the auspices of the Protestant Young Men's Association, in the lecture-hall of the body. The Rev. John Eccles, Rector of St. Peter's Protestant Church, presided. The attendance was very numerous, but the society being exclusive, no one of any other religious persuasion was present. Mr. Bernard was looked upon as a leading member of the body and of most advanced evangelical views, which means anything but an Irishman and a lover of his country; but, according to the results of his essay, he has proved himself both one and the other, and an honest man, who fears not to speak the truth, and the sentiments of his mind. Referring to Cromwell he said he was a tyrant and a regicide, and the people who would commend such a bloodthirsty monster upheld the memory of the greatest wretch in the history of England. King William III, who was looked upon as the saviour of Protestantism, was an Atheist. That opinion, enunciated by a Protestant, and before a Protestant auditory, was certainly strong, but there was yet stronger. He spoke of Home Rule, and the audience, at first rather uneasy, now grew intolerant; they would hardly listen to him.

At longth he said—and this fairly seemed to take away their breath—that Home Rule was the only cure for Irish grievances, and if any of his hearers had shares in the Bank of Ireland, he advised them to sell out at once, for, as sure as the sun of to-morrow would rise, the money-changers would be expelled out of it to make way for an Irish Parliament. The scene which ensued was rich. The chairman started up from his seat, and fumed and stamped. He (chairman) would not sit there listening to such language. The audience hissed and clamored, there being a general howl of dissent, instead of prayer. The proceedings soon after ended, without, however, a vote of thanks to the essayist.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

In reply to resolutions forwarded to the Premier by the Amnesty Committees in various parts of Ireland, the following letter has been received: "In answer to your letter enclosing copies of the resolutions adopted by the Amnesty Committee, I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to refer you to his answer to a communication from a meeting held at Blackheath for a similar purpose."

THE LATE DUNDALK AMNESTY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Dundalk Amnesty Association, it was announced that, after defraying all the expenses of the recent Amnesty demonstration, a balance of 17 pounds remained in the treasurer's hands.

AN ORANGE CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday evening last, a Conference was held in the Rotundo, to declare the opposition of the brethren to the Home Rule movement. The members present wore their gewgaws and tinselled aprons struck up the Kentish fire occasionally and cheered for the Protestant religion. They passed resolutions, condemning Home Rule, because it would be Rome Rule, said they, and the memory of King William, a staunch ally and friend of his contemporary Pope, was never mentioned without applause.

BANK ROBBERY.

Another bank robbery was committed on Saturday. The cashier of Mr. Terence MacSwiney was lodging £100 at the Munster Bank, Cork, and had notes before him on the counter, when a person alongside dropped a half sovereign. The cashier stooped to pick it up, and when he rose the notes were gone. No trace of the robber was to be had. This is the second robbery of the kind which has occured within a short period.

DR. O'LEARY

has donated the princely sum of one hundred pounds a year for five years to the Catholic University. We need scarcely say that there are many wealthier citizens amongst us than the giver of this contribution to Catholic education. This fact enhances the value of the gift, and bears abundant testimony to the largeness of the heart from which it comes, and comes in a season; for now is the acceptable time.

LIMERICK AND THE CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Limerick Farmers' Club, on Saturday, some conversation took place in reference to the late Conference in Dublin, with the character and results of which the speakers expressed entire satisfaction. Mr. Gubbins complained of the absence of the members of the Limerick Town Council from the Conference, and contrasted their indifference to the great national event with the eagerness displayed to pay court to the Lord Lieutenant on the occasion of his visit to Limerick. Mr. Bright's explanation of his views on the land question was also referred to, and the Club were of opinion that Ireland would be greatly benefitted if his system of a free land were carried out.

Dr. Kenealy, the boisterous counsel for the claimant, following example of the Chief Justice Cocburn, recently visited the ancestral homestead of the Tichborne family, in order more fully to comprehend the allusions thereto.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MANCHESTER MARTYRDOM IN ENGLAND.

RADCLIFFE, NEAR MANCHESTER.

The sixth anniversary of the death of the men who were strangled at Manchester was celebrated in our little chapel on Wednesday and Thursday last, by Masses offered up for the repose of the souls of Allen, Larken, O'Brien, and Barrett.

HARLINGTON.

The anniversary of the execution of Allen Larkin, and O'Brien, otherwise the Manchester Martyrs, was celebrated here as usual Arrangements were made with the good pastor to have the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered during the week for the eternal repose of their souls.

LIVERPOOL

Two Masses were offered in St. Vincent's on Sunday, November 23, for the repose of the souls of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. The good priest also desired the congregation to pray for them.

BIRKENHEAD.

Two Masses for the repose of the souls of the Manchester Martyrs were offered up in Our Lady's Church, Old Bidston-road.

LONDON.

Sunday, Nov. 23, being the anniversary of the Manchester Martyrdom, the holy sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated in the following churches for our Martyred Three:—Dockhead, Rotherithe, and Peckham, the offerings for the same being subscribed by a few patriotic Irishmen of Bermondsey.

STANCLIFFE, YORKSHIRE.

Masses for the repose of the soul of Philip Allen, Michael O'Brien, Michael Larkin, and Michael Barrett were said here through the kindness of Father Doolin, in Heckmondwike chapel, November 23.

BURROW-IN-FURNESS,

There were three Masses read for the Manchester Martyrs—Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien—at St, Mary's church, Burrow-in-Furness.

RAMSBOTTOM.

A solemn high Mass was offered here this day by our worthy pastor, the Rev. B. G. De Mullwie, of St. Joseph's, for the repose of the souls of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, and Masses will also be offered on Monday and Tuesday, 1st and 2d instant.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS.

I am happy to inform you that on Sunday, Nov. 23, being the 6th anniversary of the men who were so wrongfully executed at Manchester, Masses were said in the following churches in this town, namely, St. Peter's and St. Paul's, by the Rev. Canon Carter; St. Edmund's, by the Rev. Father Brown; St. Mary's, by the Rev. Father Taylor; and in St. Patrick's, by the Rev. Father Byrne, the latter saying solemn High Mass. Father Byrne impressed upon the minds of his congregation to fully and always keep uppermost in their minds that love for which those men deserve from those present, who so nobly sacrificed their lives for the cause of the land that bore them.

ANCOATS.

The Irishmen of Ancoats have had Masses offered for the repose of the souls of the Immortal Three, who prayed "God Save Ireland" with a last fond breath, by the Rev. Mr. Power at St. James's, Pendleton, on Sunday, November 23.

SAINT HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

Masses have been offered up for the repose of the souls of the Manchester Martyrs in Holy Cross Church, Saint Helens, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of November.

STOCKPORT.

A few of the good Irishmen of Stockport have not forgotten the men who offered up their precious lives on the scaffold in Manchester, for the cause of Irish liberty — nor poor Michael Barrett, who trod the scaffold in London, and died with a smile upon his manly face, as nobly as any hero who ever drew a sword in defence of Fatherland. There is one more whom the Irishmen of Stockport did not forget, though he did not shed his blood in defense of Ireland, but he was slowly murdered in an English bastile, and that man is Edward Duffy, whose name I hope shall never be effaced from the memory of the Irish hearts. Five Masses were said on last week by the Rev. Father Malone, St. Mary's, Heaton Norris; one each for Allen, Larkin, O'Brien, Barrett, and E. Duffy.

PRESTON.

We had the pious prayers of the faithful offered up in the principal churches in Preston for the repose of the souls of the Manchester Martyrs, on their anniversary, and also had Masses said for them in several of the churches. The balances left after defraying the expenses, was handed over to the committee of the wives and families of the political prisoners.

TOWLAW.

The Celts in this place followed the good example of that valiant soldier, Judas Macabee. Although they did not send thousands of drachms of gold to the Temple, yet they sent less quantities to have their martyrs prayed for. Our good priest has offered up the holy sacrifice for the three Manchester Martyrs—viz., Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien.

BLACKBURN.

Masses were offered up here for the repose of the souls of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, at St. Anne's on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, and at St. Albion's on the 24th, 25th, and 26th.

THE AMERICAN PRESS OF PARIS.

is occupied with the question of Home Rule. The "American Register" is a journal of large influence with the English-speaking residents, and in its columns the subject of separate legislation has been kindly dealt with. The writer says: "At present the centre of all the public departments is London, and yet Ireland contributes sevenmillions tothe Imperial revenue. She is taxed beyond her ability, and but little of the money thus extorted from her is spent in Ireland. If a native Parliament sat in Dublin things would soon assume a different aspect. The magnates of the would be glad then to live chiefly in the place from which they derived their importance, the impulse given to trade and agriculture would stimulate purchases of small holdings, even waste lands in such a state of things would come, naturally, to be cultivated. Every one of Ireland's requirements would be helped by Home Rule."

THE ACHEEN WAR ENDED.

A dispatch from Pesang say Acheenese war is at an end. The Dutch commander has received peaceful overtures from the Sultan, and negotiations are now in progress for a treaty of peace.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOPS.

A number of FrenchBishops have addressed a joint letter to the Bishops of Germany encouraging them to resist the German Government in its oppositionto their church.

NIGHT ATTACK UPON THE DUTCH FORCES.

A rumor is current at Penang that the Achenese made a night attack upon the Dutch forces surprising them, and that a heavy battle was fought, the result of which is not yet known.

The fact while in Germany the Duke of Edinburgh has not paid a visit to his sister, the Crown Princess of Germany, has been the subject of very genial comment in London f shionable circles, the more so because they have not seen each other for a long time, the Prince having been absent from Europe for a couple of years.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST HOSTILE PASTORALS ISSUED BY FRENCH BISHOPS.

The "Daily News" reports that the hostile tone of recent pastorals issued by French Bishops has caused the German Government to renew its complaints to France.

BAZAINE STILL CONFINED.

Marshal Bazaine is still confined in the palace of the Trianon.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY—OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED GRANT TO EUGENIE.

Chevallier Nigra, the Italian Minister, had an interview with President MacMahon, and proposed a resumption of cordial relations between France and Italy.

There is a strong opposition to the proposed grant to ex-Empress Eugenie.

INVESTIGATION OF THE "VILLE DU HAVRE" DISASTER.

England has asked France to facilitate inquiry into the "Ville du Havre" disaster, and has offered to defray the expenses of British witnesses. France has accepted the offer, and promises that the investigation shall be searching and complete.

ROME.—The Pope will deliver another allocution in the Consistory on the 26th.

APPOINTMENT OF CARDINALS BY THE POPE.

In the Consistory on the 26th the Pope delivereed an allocution and appointed twelve Cardinals.

The Rector of the American College has remitted to the Pope $25,000, contributed by the faithful in the United Staes.

THE RIGHT OF THE VIRGINIUS TO CARRY THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Special dispatches from Madrid say there is great rejoicing over the rumor that the Government of the United States has decided that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the American flag. The London Times says that such a decision would be consistent with truth and justice.

FALSE REPORTS BY GENERAL SICKLES.

The Epoca publishes a letter from General Sickles, declaring that early in the Virginius dispute the intranstgentes of Madrid proposed to make a demonstration hostile to the United States. The Epoca denies that there was any such intention, and regrets that General Sickles took no pains to contradict the dispatches reporting that such a demonstration had actually taken place.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

Ten steamers areat San Sebastian for the purpose of embarking the forces of the Republicans under General Morones, which are surrounded by 30,000 Carlists, and cannot escape capture except by taking refuge on the vessels.

THE ASHANTEES FORM AN ALLIANCE WITH THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

Dispatches from the Gold Coast announce that the King of Dahomey has joined the Ashantees. The fever continues among the British troops, and hundreds of invalids have been sent to St. Helena.

THE KING NOT DEAD.

The reported death of the Ashantee King proves to be false.

EASTERN NEWS.

The bronze statue of Gen. Phil Kearney, one of New Jersey's contributions to the National Gallery at Washington, is at present in Trenton, and will be unvailed at the Capitol during the session of the New Jersey Legislature.

A Washington special says a very determined feeling prevails in Administration circles that in future the sailing of filibustering expeditions from our shores to Cuba must be prevented. The statement of persons in high official place and position can be relied upon that steps have already been taken which will arrest any movement which the Cubans in the United States may have in progress to extend aid to their comrades in Cuba. The Administration has already determined to extend all possible aid to Castelar's Government in suppressing violations of the neutrality laws.

The Cuban agents in New York City state that orders have been received that no more rifles are neceed by the Cuban forces, as they have captured more than sufficient to arm all the men they can at present put into the field. The "Virginius" prisoners are expected Friday, and Cuban residents are making efforts to supply their wants immediately on their arrival.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will probably be unable to obtain their increased subsidy for the China mail service by the first of January. The Government interposes the technical objection that part of the extra service was performed in wooden ships, instead of iron, as the law provides. This trouble was the cause of the recent orders reducing China service to the monthly standard.

The President announces the policy of making future Territorial appointments outside said Territories, because of the party fuctions therein, which kept alive and embittered by selections from either.

It is asserted that William M. Tweed is the person to whom the people of Massachusetts owe the completion of the Hoosac tunnel, having advanced $500,000 to the contractors for the purpose.

The Board of Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Boston have adobted resolutions in commemoration of the life and labors of Professor Agassiz.

Mayor Hall was acquitted on Wednesday the 23d. At the conclusion of Tremain's argument Judge Daniels charged the jury in an able and impartial manner. He charged them to confine themselves to the question of the wilful neglect of the department, because, after careful consideration, he believed the evidence on the charges was insufficient to find a verdict of guilty. The Jury retired at 6 P. M. At 10:30 the jury entered the Court-room, and in answer to the usual inquiry the clerk replied that their verdict was "Not Guilty." At this announcement the crowd in the Court burst into thunders of applause, to which the Court did not object, and after the lapse of about ten minutes the Court adjourned until Monday.

On the first of January, the fee for registering a letter mailed in the United States for delivery in any part of the Union, will be reduced from fifteen cents to eight cents. The Postmaster-General deserves credit for the steadiness of his adherence to the policy of cheapening and popularizing postal-facilities.

John Hopkins, a millionaire, died in Baltimore early on Tuesday morning, of asthma. He left two million dollars for a hospital for the poor, of all denominations, without regard to color or sex.

Bright Landregan, a native of Galway, Ireland, but for the last ten years a resident of this country, was brutally assaulted and murdered, at Dorchester, Mass., on the night of the 1st inst. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and had a most excellent reputation. The murderer has not been arrested.

More English Civilization (?)—Dreadful Scene at a Funeral.

On Wednesday Nov. 26th, a scene took place at Oldham on the occasion of the funeral of Robert Naylor East, who shot himself owing, it is alleged, to the irregularities of his wife, against whom a strong feeling of indignation has been excited in consequence. When the funeral procession moved away, and it was found that the widow was not there, a rush was made to the door of the house, and an attempt made to burst it open with a view of dragging the woman out. It was, however, well barricaded from within; a rush was then made to the back, and a blind which shaded the window was torn away. A view of the obnoxious woman was by this means obtained. The shriekings of her terrified children were of no avail to soften the feelings of the crowd, which became more exasperated on seeing the clothes of the deceased which he wore when he committed the suicide lying upon a lopstone, at the outside was a hearthrug saturated with blood. This was laid hold of, and held up to excite the feelings of the mob. A number of young men who had taken up a position behind a wall at the foot of an embankment hurled upon the mob showers of wet earth and buckets of water. In the excitement the rug was pitched about and driven in unpleasant collision with the faces of many people. The mob next swayed to the front door, which was burst open. The house speedily filled, but the imploring of the deceased's immediate relations had the effect of confining the action of the people to heated language. These scenes lasted for a couple of hours.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

THE AMNESTY MOVEMENT.

THE MANCHESTER EXECUTIONS.

(From the Dublin Freeman of Monday, Nov. 24.)

The Amnesty and Anniversary demonstration which took place yesterday in the city was perhaps the most imposing popular display witnessed in Ireland since the unparallelled Cabra meeting. It was organized for the double purpose of urging an amnesty for the political prisoners still undergoing the penalty of their misguided patriotism, and of commemorating the fate of the three unfortunate Irishmen executed at Manchester. The kindred objects of the programme were carried out with a mingled effectiveness and decorum creditable not alone to those who had the arrangement of the great manifestation, but to every individual of the vast multitude who took part in it. It has been said that the gatherings of its people are the true voice of a nation; and if the rulers of Ireland give any regard to the public sentiment of the country, such immense and unanimous expressions of feeling as that of yesterday cannot fail to engage their consideration, if not their sympathy. The most indifferent could not fail to be impressed with the spectacle. Even those who were hostile to its intention must have acknowledged its force and significance. However weak and varied public opinion may be among us upon certain topics and in certain actions, there are at least some topics with reference to which it is earnest and united. Probably no penal action of the Executive in recent times stirred more vehemently the hearts of the Irish people than the hanging of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. But the bitterness excited by their execution has been perpetuated by the severity with which others compromised in the same luckless movement have been treated. This is not the place to dwell upon matter of this kind, but we cannot help expressing our belief that impartial or intelligent persons assisting at or observing the huge and orderly display of yesterday, with its mingled seriousness and enthusiasm, will concede the foolishness of that stern policy which, despite entreaty and remonstrance, still continues to furnish cause for such occasions. With these observations, suggested by our impressions of the popular gathering and its proceedings, we think it not unbecoming to introduce the present notice of what we sincerely hope will be the last meeting of its kind which it will be necessary to hold. According to the arrangements, the rendezvous was fixed at the Kingsbridge Terminus, the ample circuit of open space before that building affording convenient ground for the assembly and parade of the different bodies taking part in the demonstration. It was a dark and threatening forenoon, the dismal night that had passed leaving its traces in clouded skies and a chill wind. By the hour appointed, however, the day had taken a definite aspect; the wind remained, but the lowering canopy over head broke into brief sunshine and gave promise of at least dry weather. The promise, notwithstanding many ominous changes, was kept, but the gale was sufficiently strong to discompose some particulars of the array. More than one of the great trade banners had to be borne folded upon their upper frames, and even the sturdy ensign bearers found it no easy labor to struggle under their ample *drapeaux* against the violent gusts which caught their wide-embroidered surfaces. The assembly was an exceedingly picturesque sight. Down the long level of quays, and from every thoroughfare appeared converging on the central point interminable streams of people; their order most agreeably diversified by the bright and varying uniforms of the bands, which formed lively bits of color in the midst of the more sombrely attired masses while the dusk brown of the houses formed an effective background against which banners, flags, streamers and pennons of infinite device and every hue gleamed and fluttered in brightest bravery. The air of the wintry day seemed actually warmed with the volume of music which filled it far and near, for some four-and-twenty bands were abroad, and their brazen clangor, the throb of drums, and shrill call of fifes made the farthest limit of hearing tuneful. Innumerable striking groups lent interest and variety to the unbroken thousands pouring through the great double artery of the metropolis: Now it was a carriage drawn by four splendidly harnessed horses with their outriders, bedizened in rosette and riband, and a dozen Foresters supporting their standard, planted in the vehicle, and in their singularly becoming costume, half cavalier half chasseur, forming a dashing tableau. Again one saw moving from the distance what seemed a peripatetic shrubbery, and was reminded of that famous excursion made by Birnam Wood to Dunsinane. But as the phenomenon came nearer he found it was a country contingent arrived to share in the ceremonies, who had no more ornate contribution to furnish to the popular march than the simple beauties of the brake and bough. As the multitudes grew and grew, the picture became on every hand more imposing, and when at length the moment of procession arrived, one found himself truly "amid the people in their majesty." There was not the least disorganization, though the congregation was so tremendous that it might well have been unweildy. The marshals of the route, distinguished by their white wands rushed hither and thither, penetrating the dense throng like the very incarnations of energy, and through their exertions, the regularity of their proceedings was secured.

The passion common to all branches of the Celtic race for symbol and color was strongly apparent, not only in the numberless banners now shining gorgeously aloft over every wide space, but in the personal decorations employed. The majority wore broad scarves of emerald green, in most cases fringed with orange, an allegorical combination which has unhappily yet to have its application in fact. The valances and many of the devices upon the great trade banners bore the most figurative mixture of hues. Almost every man wore on his coat breast a large rosette of green, with edging or tassels of yellow or of gold fringe, while hundreds carried round their hats bands of the national color inscribed with some apprspriate motto. The fair sex were not less pronounced in the sentiment of attire than the men. Not a matron or damsel present but wore in a hat or bonnet long ribands of green, coquetishly and pardonably disposed to assist the attractions of the wearer, while vindicating her patriotism. The scene was one of wonderful animation and impressiveness. A strikingly military feature was imparted to it by the members of the different bands. Those attached to some of the more prosperous trades wore uniforms which were not only handsome, but gorgeous, and the dress was in all cases set off by the soldiery air of the wearers. Indeed, many of these bands would have figured with all propriety at the head of a crack regiment, and we are reluctant to believe that even a French tambour-major could have carried himself more gallantly than the tall, erect, dashing-looking fellows who swung their gilt batons before the musicians of the trades of Dublin. We have had frequent and gratifying occasion to note the appearance made by the industrial associations of our city whenever they take part in public celebrations. It is going over an old and familiar story to say that the dress and demeanour of the thousands congregated yesterday bespoke a comfort and respectability which could not be exceeded elsewhere. Nor, for the matter of that, were the men who represented other parts of Ireland one whit behind their metropolitan brothers. When all turned out in a manner honourable to themselves and creditable to their country, the men of Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Kildare, and other places were, so to speak, conspicous for every characteristic that showed so well in their companions. It is an established maxim of Irish officialism that wherever three or more civilians are assembled in the name of liberty or any other principle the police are bound to be in the midst of them. But neither the constables freely scattered about the rendezvous, nor the strong force distributed along the line of route, nor yet the formidable division placed at Glasnevin had need to exercise any other function than that of ordering now and then an obstructing chariot, out of the way. The behavior of the concourse from first to last afforded one more proof of the fact that the people left to themselves never misconduct themselves, and that the popular violence is nearly always provoked by the blundering interference of authority. Though many belongings of the vast assemblage had the aspect of gala, there was nothing of holiday seeming or mere levity in the deportment of the crowd. They all exhibited that extraordinary gravity so marked upon all similar occasions and so foreign to the ordinary cast of the Irish nature. The procession itself did not include a tithe of the concourse. Long before it had left King's-bridge people had begun to swarm into Glasnevin, three miles away, and long after the last banner had entered the cemetery the public still continued to flow thither. It was, in truth, such a multitude as could not be seen in this country outside Dublin, nor in Dublin, unless the sympathy of at least three-fourths of its inhabitants were with the occasion. All along the route was thickly lined with spectators; several houses hung out banners and emblems. At one a black drapery, with the inscription, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori," attracted much attention, and no doubt, if the crowd which passed by did not all understand the language in which this noble thought was expressed, at least they one and each applied it according to their own comprehensions to the memory of the men whose dead ashes they had gathered to honor. At half-past twelve the head of the procession began its march by the line of route prescribed, and one by one in succession impeded only by the throng, the long lines unwound themselves. The details of the processions and the proceedings at Glasnevin are set forth below.

It was not until the head of the procession had got well out of Stevens'-lane that it could form in regular order, as it had to force its way through the dense crowd that formed twenty deep at each side of its progress from the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway to Bow-lane. We do not think there is a greater curiosity in its order than the carriageway in Stevens'-lane, which, it need scarcely be said, is a great thoroughfare. Mud lies on it six inches deep which seems not to have been disturbed by broom or shovel since Michaelmas. A great quantity of it was taken away yesterday by the dense throng, who did not stand on much ceremony as they pushed through the slush to get well in advance as they best could. The footways at either side of James street and Thomas street were thronged, and the windows of the houses to the right and left were filled by spectators, principally composed of the fair sex. The footways, no longer able to accommodate the men and women, old and young, who had come from various parts of the country, two great outer lines formed on the carriageway, in which the hues of costume were as varied as the exclamations of enthusiasm as banner after banner passed, or as the stirring music of the bands, generally excellent, played as the procession went on its way. Talking of the bands, we must confess that we were agreeably surprised at the efficiency of many of them; but the performance which struck us most was that of the skinners' brass band, in which power softness, and precision were combined. With regard to the vast majority of those who walked in the procession, we must say that they were able, well-conducted, muscular fellows, respectably dressed, and bearing themselves like men From their ranks could be selected some of the finest types of stalwart manhood we have ever seen, and as good representatives of the working classes as the world could produce. No noisy shouting or boisterous glee or frivolity was to be heard or seen as the measured tread of the well organized corps went in regular and harmonious tune. The horses in fours and the pairs to which we have already referred called forth general expressions of admiration as they bore the banners along through the long line of streetway extending from St. James Fountain. So orderly were the proceedings that the police, who were out in strong force along the route, had to become mere spectators, and in thickest of the throng were to be seen hundreds of women, some with infants in their arms, and perfectly secure from harm in the monster gathering. Owing to the difficulty which the procession had to encounter in making its way through the crowds in and near Stevens' lane, several breaks in the line took place, and a considerable time elapsed between the passing of some of the trades' bodies and the coming up of others. But this was not to be avoided until the line was in compact order. The men in the various sections "kept the step" to the music which proceeded them, and those whose bands were not playing took the time of march from tappings on the drums made at regular intervals. When passing the house, 151 Thomas street, where Lord Edward Fitzgerald was arrested, and received the wounds which caused his death, the hats of the processionists were raised, bannerets were lowered and the music ceased. The same observance took place as each of the sections passed the footway at the eastern end of St. Catherine's Church where Robert Emmet was executed in 1803, save that the bands did not cease playing. On the procession went through a vast crowd until arriving at Christ Church place a halt became necessary, owing to the head of the column being checked by the narrowing of the carriage way at Castle street. The spectators who had congregated along the western end of the route broke up after the procession had passed, and made the best of their way by the streets leading to the quays on for Glasnevin by the shortest cut they could make. At Cork-hill, and along Dame street, the massing of the people was enormous, and the procession, as viewed from the rising ground above the City Hall, was a most imposing and brilliant sight. In the distant extending to the College, the flags and banners of every hue, including the tricolor and the American standard, were to be seen moving along, as they rose from the moving thousands and the crowds which lined the great central thoroughfare of the city. Opposite the old Parliament House the hats of the processionists were again raised, and several of the bands played the tune of "The Old House at Home." It is much to the credit of those who had the conducting of the procession that they adopted every means in their power to prevent interfering with general traffic, and the tram carriages were not impeded in the least, though on several occasions within a short distance the line had to halt to permit them to pass on their rails. The fine statue of Smith O'Brien, by Mr. Thomas Farrell, which is becoming every day more and more admired, called forth another general manifestation of respect. The battlements and footways of Carlisle-bridge were thronged as the procession passed on, taking the west side of Sackville street through double lines of spectators. It was a matter of surprise to consider how so many people contrived to pack themselves on the steps of Nelson's Pillar, from which they rose in a many colored pyramid. But in all the crowding there was no disorder and, although it is estimated that over two hundred thousand persons were in the procession and in the streets along its route, the police, in the discharge of their duty, had not to make a single arrest during the demonstration. This is, perhaps, the most conclusive evidence of the good conduct of the people at a time when a vast multitude was abroad, and when some disorder attended on political excitement might be expected. At the junction of Cavendish row and Sackville street there was another mass meeting of spectators, amongst whom the most praiseworthy order prevailed as the long procession filed past, the compact bodies of men marching with steady step, the various sections marked by the gay and splendid banners of the trades borne aloft, some in carriages, others carried by stalwart men, pretty bannerets inscribed with appropriate mottoes waving in the air, and the bands stepped with almost military precision, as they swept by in succession, playing national airs with excellent time and effect. With unbroken order the procession crossed the head of Dorset street, where a great throng had gathered, and passed along by Berkeley street through treble lines of on-lookers, went over the canal bridge, and, turning down the Glasnevin road, which was thickly peopled with spectators and sympathisers, at length, after the long and well kept march reached the appointed rendezvous, where the multitude were to be addressed in support of the object of the demonstration.

THE MEETING.

The place of meeting was a large field on the left-hand side of the old turnpike road, and a short distance from the canal bridge. It was large and spacious, and well adapted for the purpose. Close to the far end, so as to leave an immense space in front for the people and the processoin to take up their places, a large and well constructed platform, capable of holding a considerable number of spectators, was erected. At about a quarter after one o'clock the first banner entered the field, and from that until half-past two o'clock the procession entered the field in continuous and imposing array. The banners were ranged on the southern side of the platform, and as their bright and variegated colors waved in the breeze, the scene was most impressive. In front a vast assemblage of people, extending almost far beyond the range of any human voice to reach, was massed together in an order so close and compact that it would be physically impossible for them to have remained so for a length of time. A space to the rear of the platform was also well filled. The number of people present could not be estimated at less than from 80,000 to 100,000. From the corners of the platform, streamers floated. Immediately on the right of the spot occupied by the chair there was a gorgeous banner, having on one side a brilliant representation of the harp, and on the other the sunburst. And on the left a handsome banner, bearing a representation of an Irish chieftain on horseback. with the words in gold letters, "The Sacred Cause—Derry." The proceedings throughout were characterized by the utmost order and decorum.

Before the commencement of the proceedings Daniel Reddin, the political prisoner was borne to the platform in the arms of several men, and his appearance was the signal for enthusiastic cheering.

About half-past two o'clock,

Mr. John Ferguson, Glasgow, came forward, amidst loud cheers, and said it afforded him much pleasure on the present occasion to propose that Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., the President of the Amnesty Association, do take the chair. He would not attempt to detain them for a single moment, and all he would say was that every Irishman must look with pride on that magnificent demonstration of the manhood of Ireland. It afforded him especial pleasure, being a North man himself, to see the banner of Derry floating from the platform. There were over forty men from Donegal and Tyrone and Derry there that day bearing the banners of their respective districts. He was also rejoiced to say that there were representatives from England and Scotland to declare their detachment to the cause of Fatherland. From all parts of Ireland there were representatives of the Irish race present. Without detaining them further, he begged to move that Mr. Butt do take the chair.

Dr. Cummins, LL.D., B.L. (Liverpool), said it afforded him great pleasure to have the honor of seconding the motion which his friend, Mr. Ferguson, had so well proposed. He was proud to be there as one of those Irishmen who, though not living in Ireland, had still their hearts centred there; and who were always ready to come forward whenever there was something to be done for nationality. His feeling on that occasion was more powerful than could be conveyed by them by making a speech. In fact, they had not come there to speak, but to act—to show by their acts that they were not forgetful of the men who had suffered and died for Ireland. That, however, adversity might have fallen on on some of them, they were ready to give their sympathy and help. He would conclude by seconding the motion that the chair be taken by Mr. Butt — the man who was most worthy to occupy it.

Mr. Butt, M.P., on presenting himself, was received with vehement and prolonged applause. He said it was needless for him to say he was very proud on being called upon to preside over that magnificent assemblage. He attributed that honor not to any merits of his, but to the fact that from its first beginning, now five years ago, he had the great honor of being president of the Amnesty Association. He was quite certain that all the proceedings of the meeting would be conducted with the order and solemnity that had characterized all the assemblages of Irishmen. He would call, in the first place, on their esteemed and talented friend, Mr. Nolan, secretary of the Amnesty Association, to read some communications that had been received.

Mr. Nolan, who was received with renewed applause, said they had been told that that was a demonstration of sympathy, by men who represented all parts of Ireland, for their brethren who were still suffering in dungeons, and for those who had died for Ireland; but he held a telegram in his hand which had been received from Chicago, in the United States, stating that at the moment they were met there brother Irishmen in that district exile were also meeting for a similar purpose. Mr. Nolan here read the telegram, amidst loud cheers. He also read letters of apology from Mr. George Bryan, M.P., Mr. McCarthy Downing, M. P., Mr. Blennerhassett, M.P., and Synan, M.P.

Mr. Ronayne, M.P. for Cork, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, said—Fellow-countrymen, it has been resolved by the conductors of this meeting that we shall not detain you with long speeches upon this occasion. We will simply submit one resolution, which I now beg to move:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the voice of Ireland has been sufficiently expressed in favor of a complete amnesty for all political offenders; that this meeting ought to close the series of assemblages in which the national determination has been so magnificently expressed; and that our chairman, as president of the Amnesty Association, be requested, in the name of the Irish people, to prepare a statement of the grounds on which the amnesty is demanded.

Mr. John Martin, M. P., who was received with enthusiastic cheers, said—Fellow countrymen, I have great pleasure, and I think it an honor as well as a pleasure, to be allowed to second this resolution, which is to conclude the long series of declarations by the Irish people on this subject; and in your name, and in the name of the Irish people, I declare our desire that there should be complete and entire amnesty for all political offenders. I shall not attempt to make any speech. The demonstration is the only effectual speech in a case like this. But this I feel bound to say, as a politician who took different grounds from the men of the organization to which these political offenders belonged, that the motive of these men was pure, and they displayed as perfect and self-sacrificing patriotism as ever ennobled men in the history of the world. I also feel bound to declare that in the desperate determination with which they protested against English misrule, the self-sacrifice with which they avowed their patriotism, and the high and honorable moral conduct which characterized them, they were entirely different from what the Government endeavored to represent them. The Government represented them as intent on massacre and pillage; but though they had an opportunity of doing both, they did not even rob a hen-roost. Now this meeting expresses the wish and the will of the people of Ireland. It is the last of those properly called monster meetings—monster both in number and as representing the wish of the Irish people, in whose name I once more repeat the demand for immediate and complete amnesty.

The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Butt said—You will now allow me to declare the meeting dissolved, and the last of the meetings in which the Irish people will make their demand at an end. You have thrown on me by this resolution a solemn duty which I will endeavor to discharge to the utmost of my ability. I will endeavor to place, not merely before the English Government, but before the English people, and before that great opinion of the civilized world which will judge in the end the English Government and the English nation, the unanswerable reasons on which we demand the release of the political prisoners. We will have done our duty in doing so. On the English Government will rest the disgrace and responsibility, and both will be deep, of resisting the demand of an honest, a moral, a brave and enthusiastic race. I am sure I need not say any more about decorum, and order and peace. The time is gone by when any chairman need say that to any Irishman assembled in a meeting like this, but we wish that the magnificent procession which dazzled by its gorgeousness every spectator in the metropolis today should retire from the field as imposing and as orderly a manner as it is possible.

THE RETURN.

The procession was then re-formed, and in almost the same order in which it entered, the field returned from it again. Mr. Butt remained in front on the platform, and the vast array, with their flags, banners and bands, filed down in front of the platform and cordially greeted the able and learned gentleman as they passed along, he in return acknowledging the salutations. The order and regularity which marked the arrival of the trades and contingents at the place of meeting characterized their departure, and in no single instance was there the slightest appearance of confusion, or of anything to indicate the absence of complete and well understood pre-arrangements. The "Dead March" was played by some of the bands on leaving the field, and the effect produced by the solemnity of the music and the slow and steady marching of the men was most impressive and thoroughly in harmony with the spirit and object of the meeting. The processionists returned to the city by the same route as in the morning with their bands and banners, and their appearance was equally orderly and imposing. The sides of the streets through which the long line passed were crowded with spectators and sympathizers. Darkness had set in before the last of the processionists reached the city, or the streets began to lose the crowded and animated appearance which they presented during the day. The country contingents, leaving town by the evening trains, marched to the different railway stations with their bands and banners, while those from the city after marching through some of the principal streets, repaired to their respective homes. It is satisfactory to be able to state that no incident of an unpleasant nature occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings, or lessen in any way the moral effect of this truly magnificent demonstration; a fitting *finacle* to the successful series held throughout the country in the cause of amnesty.

During the day the memorial tomb of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien in Glasnevin Cemetery was visited by thousands of persons, and many hundred wreaths of immortelles were thrown on the ground or attached to the monument.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the rignt of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whethe revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

EXTRAORDINARY REVOLT OF PAUPERS.

At a meeting of the Cardiff Board of Guardians, attention was called to a remarkable revolt of female inmates. Some time ago the guardians resolved to introduce foreign meat into the dietary of the house. The paupers expressed their disapproval of the innovation, and sent the food away untouched. The guardians resolved to continue its use. On Friday morning, when the nurse entered the lock hospital for the purpose of giving the inmates their breakfast, she was assailed with a shower of spoons, bread and other articles. The master was sent for, and order was temporarily restored. Subsequently, however, several of the women jumped out of the windows, got into the adjoining garden, and amused themselves by a series of antics resembling those of lunatics. They were eventually taken into custody and committed to prison for twenty-one days,

The Philapelphia mint is now coining forty-dollar gold pieces at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The Real Owners of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is a startling truth that the people of Great Britain and Ireland, numbering more than 31,000,000 of whites are landless tenants, tilling the soil by permission, upon the payment of enormous rent. They own not an acre of the land of their birth and of the country of their ancestors. What is true of the farms is true of the lots in the cities. The hereditary lords claim the proprietorship of every lot under every man's dwelling or place of business in every city and village in the three kingdoms, and exact semi-annual rent therefor, with the punctuality of the seasons. The few exceptions to the rule only makes it the more astonishing. Here in this mighty city of London, the capital of the British Empire, numbering more than 600,000 families, each requiring a domicile, and containing certainly 600,000 buildings, but every one of them standing on leased ground, and every family occupying them paying rent to the hereditary lords of the land. And what is thus true of mighty London is also and equally true of the other great cities, such as Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Bristol, Newcastle, Leeds, Sheffield, and of the thousand smaller cities, towns and villages; all the inhabitants thereof pay tribute to the hydra-headed Cæsar. And this universal rental is not a mere nominal sum or trifle, exacted for form's sake, or to maintain "a good old custom" or venerable usage; but on the contrary, is the highest amount the landlord can wring out of the tenant—the utmost, on pain or eviction, the tenant can pay. When there are long leases in the cities, the ground-rent, of course, so oppressively felt by the tenants as in the country where the leases are usually short, and where they are carefully estimated upon the probable profits of the land as known by long past experience. The total annual rental of the three kingdoms amounts to almost seven hundred and thirty million dollars, which is divided by fifty thousand landlords, ten thousand of whom receive more than half the sum. The total taxes paid by the people of the United States for the maintenance of the Federal Government, and all the State, County and Municipal Governments, including interests and sinking funds on all their debts, are less than the aggregate rentals paid by the British people to their hereditary landlords. And, after paying these rents, they still have to raise the money for the support of their own general and local governments, which is not much, if any, less than that paid by the people of the United States. —*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

But in Ireland the case is worse than in England, as the absentee landlords drain all the rents from that country to be spent in the "English Babylon," whilst the English landlords at least spend the most of their rental at home. ED. I. N.

Disraeli in Glasgow.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. B. Disraeli was installed as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow—an institution which, for four eventful centuries, has been the representative of higher education in Western Scotland. No sane observer has ever denied to the leader of her Majesty's Opposition the possession of very brilliant, if somewhat superficial talents and attainments, and his Address appears to have been not unworthy of a Rectorial chair from which Macaulay delivered perhaps his most sustained and majestic oratorial effort. Mr. Disraeli, with characteristic boldness, chose for his address a theme of the deepest import—to wit, that passion for equality which he truly said was *par excellence*, the spirit of the age. The principle of political equality—the principle which makes all men equal before law — he lauded to the skies; but he reminded his hearers that the principle of equality now-a-days found manifestations of another and very different character. There was that social equality which had existed in France for eighty years, and had brought that country neither happiness nor peace; and there was the cry for material equality, which struck at private property and thought only of the demands of labor. That agitation is now only a moaning wind, but Mr. Disraeli predicted that one day it might be a howling tempest, a conclusion from which we entirely disagree, believing that the growth of culture will effectually lay such goblins of the night as Socialism and Communism. — *Dublin Freeman.*

One of the Old Race.

The race of heroes is not extinct in France. Men worthy to rank with Athos, Porthos, and Aramis, those famous musketeers of Dumas, are still to be found when circumstances require them. At the Bazaine trial one at least has appeared. His name is Marchall, and he is described by a correspondent of the "Times" as a pale man, with a low forehead, a broad nose, a stiff moustache, and lank hair. He comes forward heavily, speaks slowly, and "what he says loses enormously by being related by himself." But the story he tells is exciting. Asked if he would undertake the perilous task of conveying a dispatch through the German armies to Bazaine in Metz, Marchall replied, "All right," and away he went. Our informant summarises what followed. Marchall was arrested, set at liberty, arrested again and again; but nothing discouraged him. When he required it, he innocently presented himself before the Germans and asked for a pass. By dint of courage, resignation, and tenacity he at last got through the enemy's lines, entered Metz, saw Bazaine, gave him the dispatch, told him he would wait the answer, and retired. The hero could find no lodgings anywhere for himself. He whom the desire of reaching Metz "had inspired with a hundred different shifts" could persuade no one to give him a place to lie down in. When he had asked for hospitality in the city he had come to save at the risk of his life, people looked at him in amazement. Finally, he stretched himself in a cowshed, and slept there. Surely Marchall is worthy to have been a companion of D'Artagnan himself.

A "TINKER'S DAM!" — The Newburyport *Herald* has made the following interesting philological discovery. It says:—"A tinkers dam is not profanity, but simply an enclosure made commonly of bread around the hole to be mended, that the melted solder may be retained till it cools off around the bread. After being subjected to this process the bread is burned and spoiled, and is a fitting type of utter worthlessness."

An advertisement was recently inserted by the authorities of a small hospital in the south of London for a secretary, who, in return for five hour's work a day, was offered a salary of £150. The answers to the advertisement exceeded three hundred in number, and among the applicants were a colonel in her Majesty's army and a titled member of a noble family.

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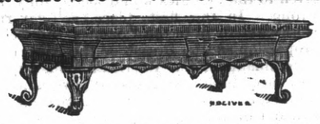

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We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

DUTY OF IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.

Everyone, no matter in what condition born, no matter how highly exalted, or how lowly esteemed, has a number of duties to perform; a number of requirements to fulfil which men banded together in society exact from each unit of their number. Some of these are enforced by law, are rewarded in the observance or, more commonly, punished in the breach. Others are guarded by no visible sanctions, but are authorized by custom, by conscience, and by the great *lex non scripta* which everyone carries in his heart. Paramount among these last are those duties which are owing to the land of our birth, those finer shades of patriotism which lie not always among the broad canons of actual requirement, but which speak to the heart with the appeal of some dearly loved object in actual danger and suffering, a cry that addresses itself to the manlier part of our nature, and carries an influence with it more powerful than commandment. Nations that enjoy the unspeakable blessing of freedom know not what it is to thrill at this plaint, but the citizens of an oppressed and downtrodden nation have the mournful tones ever in their ears, and it is impossible but that they should hearken. To us the sad cry of our distressed country comes across the waves with a peculiar mournfulness. To men absent from home the word "Home" has always a sound doubly endearing. It is then the imperative duty of every Irish-American, in common with every Irishman, to join hand-in-hand and exert every means at their command to free their native country. This is a duty none the less binding that it is enforced by no sanctions, but is simply a conscience-given task, and we trust, a labor of love. We know full well what means are at our disposal. We know full well how many years have been spent, how many millions of words have been spoken and written in the cause, how many assemblies, meetings, demonstrations have been convened to obtain even a modified independence; and we see the English chains still galling the limbs of our country. Words are useless, demonstrations are idle, and our tyrants listen, laughing to both. It remains to show them that we have one more means left, one that will freeze the smile on his lips, and teach him once for all that the rightful demand of a united people is not a thing to be quashed by laughter. We must withdraw our attention from those side issues, such as Home Rule and Federalism, by which the Irish Press is at present far too much exercised. Like little lakes in a dam they but serve to weaken the force of the flood which, properly collected, would speedily burst all its barriers. We should dismiss at once and forever all that paltering with abuses which grows out of the attempt to remedy them in detail. One sharp decisive blow at the root of the evil, and the myriad plague spots which are eating away our national life would be healed at once and forever.

Let us assume this as a fact which both reason and experience place beyond the necessity of argument, and proceed to discuss calmly the means which may seem most expedient to adopt for eventual attainment. We have seen, and our fathers have seen, ay and their fathers before them for weary generations, how much attention has been paid in England to the best efforts of Ireland's bravest and most gifted sons, when they exerted their divinely given talents for that divinely sanctified object, their country's weal. We have seen, and we have read, how they have been scouted and scorned at every turn, and where the voice of genius rose prevailingly above the blatant uproar of unreasoning opposition, we have seen them dealt with in still harder measure, brutally crushed down by a power consistent only in its bigotry, borne to their death amidst the tears of a nation, or banished far from that land which despots had pronounced it a crime to love too well. We have seen all this, and many of us have witnessed that which pen and ink would blush to perpetuate, yet our people, infatuate still, keep on the same course. Where is the use of words; of what use are arguments, weighted with all the irrefragable conviction of justice, when addressed to the wilfully deaf? It is time to appeal to the keener logic of the sword. With that in our hands we may yet cut our way to their understandings, if not to their hearts, we may compel them to own the rights of Ireland, and owning, to accord them.

The tone of the English press is sufficiently explicit with regard to what we have to hope from the justice of our present rulers. They say that Ireland was, when found by the English, "merely an aggregation of clans," and therefore (mark the logic!) unfit for self-government. Might not we, with as much show of reason, argue that England was split up into a Saxon Heptarchy, and therefore only fit for a nation of slaves. Going back to the dark ages we will scarcely find a northern European nation united in a systematic and legitimate government. But we must re terate that it is not argument the English deal in when Ireland is the topic, they do not understand it. They wish to hear neither the press nor the cares of the case; they simply clasp their fetters on the limbs of their prostrate captive, and smile at his impotent remonstrance. Let us then start up, and casting off our shackles, strike one blow for freedom. Many a prisoner who has pined for years owes his liberty to the daring "coup de main" of an hour. Let us arrange our plans, through our ever vigilant organizations, and when they are matured arise as one man with a united blow for liberty and justice, which will shake England to its centre. And this appeal is especially necessary to Irishmen in America. Themselves in the enjoyment of freedom under a great Republic, what more easy than to forget their enslaved brethren at home? But, Irish-Americans! never be tempted so to forget: Think of the sunny Cove of Cork and the day of your departure. Think of the storm-lashed Fasuett Rock on which your eyes, or perhaps the eyes of your fathers, were turned lovingly, yearningly, for was it not "the last glimpse of Erin?" Think of this, and think of the fair homes and hearths defiled and desolated by English oppression, and live in the hope of redress and—vengeance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOME RULERS.

Ireland has recently been interested in the proceedings of a body of men who style themselves well-wishers of the country and patriots, and who, possibly in the enthusiasm of the moment, fancy themselves to be so, but whose half-hearted measures (of which Home Rule is the most advanced) are a disgrace to the cause they profess, and the spirit that ought to actuate them. We refer to the late Conference held in the rotundo, Dublin, and our remarks are suggested by a perusal of some of the resolutions which met the unanimous approval of the whole assemblage. In the third resolution they express it not only as the right, but, as it were, the *summum bonum* of Ireland, to be governed by the sovereign, lords and commons of Ireland; thereby explicitly perpetuating the very race of men who have for ages squandered our country's treasure abroad and ground her peasantry to the dust at home. How would the unfortunates who hold the soil that yields them a bare and hard-earned livelihood only at the caprice of masters who have shown in too many cases how lightly they regard the ties of nationality, how would they, I repeat, be benefitted by a change of government which would throw the whole power of the country into the hands of those unscrupulous tyrants? If the fallacy and folly of the whole Home Rule theory required further elucidation we have only to read one of the succeeding resolutions, the seventh, which gained the rapturous assent of this typical body of Repealers. In it they gravely announce, as an additional recommendation to their precious programme, that the course they suggest, and wish to see adopted, would conduce materially to the glory and stability of the Imperial Crown. Yes, these degenerate countrymen of John Mitchel use these words with regard to that very sovereignty of which the patriot himself said while in the dock, that he panted to see the "crash and downfall of the thrice accursed British Empire." It is utter folly to look to a system which deals with such inconsistencies for any permanent benefit to Ireland. We have our own means, more effectual than Federalism, more persuasive than Home Rule, possessed of a keener logic and more biting rhetoric than all the honey words of Conference, and when the time comes to employ it, it will be seen which will do our country the worthier service.

NEW YEAR.

We are now standing at the close of a year, and are waiting with patient expectancy to see what the next will bring forth. A whole year, with its sun and showers, its joys and sorrows, its pleasures and trials, has glided over our heads, and left us—how much better off than before? We have stood by the cradle of this 1873, as we are now standing by its grave with 'the same hopes, and fears, and aspirations.' Let us resolve that 1874 will be memorialized, ere its close, by better and more successful deeds than its predecessor. We are evidently entering on momentous changes. Half a decade, perhaps even less, will leave Europe on a very different footing from what it is at present, and in the turmoil and confusion may there always be strong hands and resolute hearts to assert and guard the interests of Ireland. We are entering on a year which, for aught we can tell, may be even now pregnant with the destinies of Ireland. Then Irishmen! at home and abroad, stand to your arms, "Remember, from New Year's Day to the last of December." Let the outgoing year be the last of our country's servitude, and let 1874 be remembered to the end of time as one of the most memorable dates in history. We are standing to-day, as it were, in a mighty theatre, ere the curtain has been raised. We have the names of the chief actors of the piece, but with regard to its nature and details, we are absolutely ignorant. A few days will raise the curtain on the first scene of this drama of a year, and may poetic justice be as fairly meted out in the play of real life as ever it was on the buskined stage.

An official denial is given to the story that the English Government has demanded punishment of General Burriel.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO THE REV. EUGENE SHEEHY.

The Nationalists of San Francisco and vicinity tendered a farewell banquet to the Rev. Eugene Sheehy, previous to his departure for the East, on Monday evening last, at the Lick House, which was the best gotten up affair of the kind it has been our good fortune to attend. Undeer the Presidency of Mr. John C. Talbot, assisted by Capt. John Flanagan as Vice-President, and Messrs P. J. Casey and John J. Murphy as Secretary and Treasurer, the tribute to our worthy and esteemed Rev. friend was an entire success. Between 70 and 80 members of the national organizations sat down to a most sumptuous banquet at about 9½ P. M. The large dining-room of the Lick House was tastefully decorated, and immediately over the President's chair the stars and stripes and the green and gold were gracefully entwined. After the good things so bountifully spread before the guests had been freely indulged in, the President announced that the time had arrived to commence "the feast of reason and flow of soul," and gave the toasts and songs in the following order:

FIRST.—THE UNITED STATES.

The valor of her sons achieved her independence and maintained her integrity, that she may be a refuge for the oppressed of every clime.

In the abscence of Gov. John G. Downey who was to respond to this toast, the President, John C. Talbot, Esq., read the following letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, December 21st, 1873.

REV. EUGENE SHEEHY—Dear Sir:—I enclose a telegram which will explain the cause of my inability to be present on the interesting occasion of the complimentary banquet tendered on the eve of your departure. You will be so kind as to notify Mr. Talbot that I cannot have the pleasure of responding to the first toast, but would most gladly if in my power. I am glad that you appreciate to the fullest extent the happy effect of our system of government upon the human family, and be able to convey to the people of Ireland that self-government is no longer an experiment but an established fact, existing as an example to the world. You will also, from your extensive travel and keen observation, be able to relate the condition of the Irish in this country; and that where equal advantages had attended them, they are happy, prosperous, intelligent and patriotic, and all animated with a lively interest in their native land, and all that tends to its advancement and civilization. Be assured that we will be happy to receive you at all times, and give you substantial evidence of our good will for Ireland, her education and progress.

In haste, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN G. DOWNEY.

Song—"The Red, White and Blue," by C. W. O'Neill.

SECOND.—IRELAND.

"Be sure the great God never planned
For slumbering slaves a home so grand."

Responded to by Col. M. C. Smith.

Song—"Rich and Rare were the gems she wore," by John J. Murphy.

THIRD.—OUR GUEST.

We know and honor him.

President John C. Talbot in proposing this toast eulogized the Rev. Father Sheehy for his services to the National Cause.

Responded to by Rev. Eugene Sheehy in his usual eloquent and patriotic style.

Duett—By Jerome and M. J. Talbot.

FOURTH.—THE I. R. B.

The hope of Ireland's future.

Responded to by John Kenealy.

Song—"By our Camp Fires," by Thomas Baines.

FIFTH.—THE IRISH NATIONALISTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

While the Nation slumbers they silently ork.

Responded to by M. F. Cummings.

Song—"The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," by M. J. Gavan.

SIXTH.—OUR NATIVE LAND A NATION.

To achieve that result, no sacrifice is too great.

Responded to by Frank Mahon.

SEVENTH.—THE IRISH SOLDIER.

There's melody in musketry,
When for Liberty they ring;
There's music in the clashing steel,
When Freedom becomes King.

Responded to by Capt. Thos. Desmond.

Song—"Let me like a soldier fall," by M. J. Talbot.

EIGHTH.—THE IRISH TRI-COLOR.

Representing in its folds the discord of the past, and the hope of Unity in the future.

Responded to by P. J. Casey.

Song—"The Green, White and Gold," by Marcus Jackson.

NINTH.—THE HEROES AND MARTYRS OF IRISH LIBERTY.

Their sufferings and their blood have sanctified the cause of Irish Nationality.

Responded to by P J. Malone.

We regret we cannot give in the present number, the able and exhaustive response of Mr. Malone to this toast, which received the plaudits of all present.

Recitation—"Shane's Head," by M. F. Cummings.

TENTH.—THE PRESS.

It should ever be the Guide and Guardian of Freedom.

Responded to by W. B. Linehan.

Song—"The Minstrel Boy," by J. C. Talbot.

ELEVENTH.—WOMAN.

Responded to by Capt. John Flanagan.

TWELFTH.—THE IRISH CIVIL SOCIETIES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Responded to by Nicholas Ennis, President of the Sons of the Emerald Isle.

THIRTEENTH.—THE IRISH MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Responded to by Adj. P. J. Tannian.

FOURTEENTH.—OUR FRIENDS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Responded to by Mr. Rountree of Vallejo, who also sang the National Anthem in a magnificent manner, which was joined in by the entire company—after which the company separated well pleased, *and* resolved to exert themselves still more in the sacred cause of the "*Dear Old Land*."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

We regret that want of space consequent upon the late arrival of the last European mails prevents us from giving a full report of the Home Rule Conference in Dublin. Next week, however, we shall give our readers a full account of this very important event in the national politics of Ireland—for important we must decidedly pronounce it, when we take into account the position, character, and influence of the leading Irishmen who took prominent part in it. It does promise to be the harbinger of an era of intense patriotic excitement and of wide-spread parliamentary agitation throughout Ireland during the present winter and coming spring. We rejoice in the expectation; for even though the Home Rule movement may end in failure, like its prototype the Repeal movement it will nevertheless keep the spirit of national independence alive and working in the breasts of the great, middle and working classes of our fellow countrymen while waiting for an opportunity for rending completely, with the armed hand, the chain that binds Ireland to Great Britain. It may even, under certain conditions wrest some instalments of justice to Ireland from the English Parliament and Crown before any such opportunity may arise.

The conditions we refer to are, the continued existence of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, silently and cautiously, but not the less zealously and persistently, underlying the Home Rulers in Ireland, with the increased energy and wider development of the Fenian Brotherhood and its kindred and co-operative Irish revolutionary organizations in America.

If the Home Rule movement be sustained and backed by the organized physical force of our race, as represented by those associations, it must eventually become formidable to the tyrants of our country. Without them, it must share the fate of the moral force agitation for the Repeal of the Union. The English Government will crush it by a mere suspension of the "Habeas Corpus" Act, when its demands become too troublesome and clamorous for further forbearance on the part of the rulers of the master nation. When that point is reached, Home Rule will subside quietly if not backed by organized physical force.

For this reason, the organized revolutionists of Ireland should not allow themselves to be led aside for a moment from the revolutionary preparations by the glamour of the Home Rulers. Neither should the Fenians of America. On the contrary, both of these divisions of the future army of Ireland's liberation should now redouble their exertions in preparing for a decisive fight with the hereditary enemy of our country and our race upon the battlefield, where alone our long struggle can be ultimately lost or won. The attempt to suppress the Home Rulers—an attempt that is certain to be made if they develop their agitation to any really formidable proportions — may give us, Irish revolutionists, our longed-for opportunity, provided we be wide awake and preparod to seize upon it betimes.—*American Gael.*

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

The "Times" says that hitherto there has been a certain plausibility in the proposal for a repeal of the Act of Union; for, after all, it was but an Act of Parliament, and no doubt with a very scandalous history. But that proposal is now antiquated, and half a century's discussion has only shown beyond further dispute that it is impossible to say to Great Britain and Ireland, "As you were in the last year of last century." So the old spirit is now invoked in a new form, of a strangely composite character. The new idea is that England, Scotland, and Ireland are severally to have Parliaments for their own affairs, as far as these are distinguishable from their common interests, in addition to the Imperial Parliament for Imperial — that is, for common—purposes. Perhaps it is too early to require from Mr. Butt a schedule of the matters to be left to the three national Legislatures, but he does not so much as hint at any basis or partition. The universal direction of change for the whole of this century has been towards the enlargement of areas placed under common management for local purposes and even in theory it would be found impossible to retrace our steps.

The "Standard" writes:—

The discussions of the Home Rule Conference have in no wise raised our opinion of the movement or its principles, or given us any reason to change our opinion as to the want of sincerity and earnestness characteristic of its more experienced and influential supporters. It is with that majority of the nation which resides on this side of the Channel that the decision rests; it is they that must choose between the maintenance of a United Kingdom and the substitution of a large Federation; and if Mr. Butt had any real belief in his agitation he would address himself to convert the public opinion of Great Britain; but, as a matter of fact, neither he nor any of his colleagues have attempted to this. It is to Irish, not to sluggish ears, that their declamation are addressed. Home Rule means a complete reconstruction of the Empire, and Mr. Butt is not dull enough to doubt that it must mean this as soon as it becomes an Imperial, that is a Parliamentary, question. We need not say that these remarks are not meant to prejudice the question of an Imperial Federation so long as the United Kingdom enters therein as a single constitutional State, but to give Ireland such independent legislation and Government as we have given to the Colonies would be a folly and a wrong. In the first place, self-government works well or ill in the Colonies themselves in proportion as the British or the Irish element is dominant. Even America finds a large Irish vote incompatible with decent government, and would admit that a purely Irish State would be a model of anarchy and a serious element of trouble in the Union. Secondly, we have no right to betray the Protestants of Ireland, nor have the Irish Roman Catholics any claim to such a concession at our hands. When we conquered them they were not a nation, but an aggregate of clans always at feud with one another. Since then, as Mr Butt says, they have never possessed the privileges they are now claiming except since the Union, as an integral part of the United Kingdom. They now enjoy self-government exactly as the Scotch, the Welsh, the men of Yorkshire, or of Cornwall do. They have no more right than any of these to claim to enjoy it in a separate form and in a peculiar sense.

Irish National Magazine.

The second number of the Irish National magazine has come to hand, and promises fully to sustain the promise of its first issue. It contains an attractive assortment of miscellaneous reading, with one or two excellent papers on various subjects, one of which we copy. We are glad to see a National magazine appearing in so creditable a form, and we heartily wish it God speed in the good work we both have so earnestly at heart.

American Monarchists and Irish Guides.

[From the Irish National Magazine.]

In our last issue appeared a part of an article on European Republicanism, the object of which was to show in a concise shape that Democratic aspirations were becoming yearly, more intense among the people of Europe, and the prospect of the general adoption of Republicanism, as the natural form of government for all civilized and enlightened communities, more and more certain. The only sophistical arguments used by opponents of democracy are those that imply a doubt of the capacity of the people for self-government; but such arguments are unworthy of a moment's consideration—only worthy of contempt. Wherever a civilized people are not fit for political equality, if there are such, it is not the fault of the people, but of castelovers, who are willing to be in an inferior political position, providing they have some petty political advantage over some others—who for the sake of some factitious social importance, are willing to be slaves, agents or followers of some higher magnate or caste. The same feeling prevades strongly a certain class in America, who, having the advantage of wealth without intelligence, see no way to social distinction, or notoriety, than by aping the effete aristocracy of the old world, in everything superficial, or showy, and who, when in Europe, by their todyism, their infatuation with the tinsel glitter of the classes, who sponge a useless existence from the opposed masses, render themselves objects of contempt, and of imposition, and spread abroad an erroneous impression of the independent, dignified, spirit of the people of the United States, and the political institutions of the country.

However, to assert that a people are not fit for Republicanism is merely an assertion, not a proposition established by proof. When Republicanism has been fairly tried in a country, and failed to benefit the people, then it would be justifiable to conclude they were not ready or qualified for Republicanism. No such proof can be shown. The experimental Republican organism of France and Spain show clearly that the French and the Spanish people are fit for the use of the political powers conferred by republicanism, and were foreign and caste cliques not disturbing, purposely, the solidification of the existing republican form of government, France and Spain would be as quiet, and as progressive, as is the American Republic. Whenever Republicanism has failed temporarily it has been the fault of centralists, who were made insignificant when political equality was general, and who could only attain importance by institutions, that specially conferred importance and power, which would, otherwise be impossible for them to attain.

Sometime after the appearance of our first issue, we happened to come across the representative of an American religious journal, and he proceeded at once to berate us strongly for our friendly commennation of European Republicanism—our eulogy of Castelar—and the slighting comments on Don Carlos and, finally, wound us by telling us, his editor might pitch into us, for such unorthodox sentiments. It amused us some to hear him inform us that we were likely to draw on ourselves the censure of the lay American Pope, who feels himself competent to lay down, with self-complacent positiveness, what we should, here in America, believe in religious matters, and also in political. Well, as we do not propose to accept his Carlist doctrines, nor even much of his American political tenants, we felt indifferent to his representative's censures, and so informed him, when he roughly assured us, no Irish Catholic could, or would read such sentiments, and the magazine could not be a success. This was assumption of the most arrogant kind. An American, the representative of another American, who happens to be the editor of a religious journal, in which he is continually putting forward, as strongly as possible, his own personality, undertakes to have it insinuated he is going to do the political thinking for Irish Catholics. Why, it would seem there is a strong line of demarcation between Irish, and German, French, or Spanish Catholics, according to the self-sufficient theory put forth, not only by the party and the journal particularly referred to, but several others, edited also by Americans, who deem themselves, in some way or other, especially constituted, directors of Irish thought. We say very clearly, very distinctly, that if our advocacy of the popular rights of the people of Spain, of France, of England, as well as of Ireland, is going to diminish our subscription-list, or evoke denunciation, we are ready to bear all that with perfect equanamity, but we know the first result will not happen, and as for the second, we can meet it, if we feel like it, or treat it with contempt. We certainly shall show no consideration to non-Irishmen, who shall act as if they thought that the Irish element would go to perdition rapidly, were they not continually schooling them, for their own interest. We have no objection to having Irishmen hold various and decided opinions about what the Irish people should do, or think, or appreciate politically; we assume that right, as being Irish, for ourselves, but we fail to comprehend, and will continue to fail to, the right to respect arrogance, veiled under a religious guise, from not only men and journals that are not Irish in the remotest sense, but who have always been ready to sneer at, condemn, or despise the Irish people, and their material interests. Should it become necessary, we can throw some very strong light on the motives, and the special personal interests and characteristics of those we refer to, and prove very clearly why these assumed guides of Irish National sentiment and sympathy, are decidedly incompetent to give advice, and that whatever counsel or dictation they put forth is impelled by self-interest, or self-conceit.

HOME RULE.

The Home Rule Conference, which has been so long promised, met in Dublin on the 18th of November. It is physically impossible to give a full report of the entire proceedings. The speeches are enormously long. Those delivered on the first day alone fill some four pages in the Dublin "Freeman's Journal." A perusal of them compels us to form a lower opinion of the Home Rule leaders than we had ever before entertained. The chief thing that the speakers contended for was the desirability of establishing an Irish House of Lords. The "shoneens" couldn't dream of an Irish Parliament without a House of Lords. It is Aristocratic Rule, not Home Rule, that class of people want.—*Irish World.*

GERMAN OPINION ON THE IRISH HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

The German papers observe with satisfaction the revulsion which is taking place in public opinion in England with regard to the State and Church question. In their blind bigotry they say that the Home Rule agitation in Ireland, formented by the Catholic Bishops, has aroused the conviction that the State must be prepared to defend its natural rights against Romish aggression.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE,.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN,.....Pino, Placer Co
THOS. P. MEANY.....Knoxville, Napa Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co

To Our Country Patrons.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A CHINAWOMAN died in a house on Sacramento street on one day last week of small-pox, and her body, officer Rogers asserts, is concealed somewhere about the premises, although the Chinamen assert that she has left the city cured of the disease. He also avers that there are at least 100 cases of the worst kind of small-pox scattered throughout the Chinese quarter. It is certain, at least, that the weekly return of the Health Officer of the fact that three or four Chinamen have died during the week of something unknown, gives the very slightest indication of the truth regarding the health of the Chinese quarter. It is earnestly asserted by many who ought to know that if something be not done to prevent the further spread of the dreaded disease in that quarter, the consequences to the general health of the city will be of the most serious character.

A LAZIER set of workmen could scarcely be imagined than the persons brought down from the County Jail to wash and clean the corridors and walls of the City Hall. A British pensioner and ex-London detective could be seen armed with a bucket of dirty water and a broom, washing the outer walls of the Police Court. His companion is an inveterate drunkard, who drooped under the weight of a scrubbing brush. A dry goods clerk is coiling up heavy water hose, while a man-of-war's man is endeavoring to drive a dull bucksaw through a piece of oak wood.

THE Christmas Festival of St. Rose Convent School on Brannan street took place last Monday evening. The hall was prettily decorated with evergreens, and near the platform was placed a Christmas tree. The school children were dressed in white, and their faces beamed with happiness. An excellent programme of music was carried out, and the singing of the young misses was highly creditable. After the exercises, Santa Claus paid a visit, and for some time the building rang with merry shouts. Each scholar was presented with a Christmas gift. Refreshments were served, and a splendid time was spent by all.

A FELLOW happened to be reconnoitering the premises of Surveyor Humphreys on Tuesday night, when Mr. Humphreys intercepted him. He was conveyed into the kitchen and shown a bullet-hole in the wall which had been made in an endeavor to summarily cease the operations of one unfortunate burglar, and was then asked if he had any desire to become a target. He mildly dissented and hurriedly vanished.

DENNIS MALONEY, late second mate of the ship "Sunrise," who was serving out a term of sixty days imprisonment for cruelty at sea, died on Monday at the County Hospital, to which he had been removed from the County Jail on account of sickness two weeks ago. He had long been suffering from a deceased hip, the result of a wound received at Port Hudson during the late civil war. He had served out about half of his short term of imprisonment.

E. T. SMITH and John Fitch became engaged in a difficulty on Davis street on Monday night, and from words they came to blows, Before they were separated, Smith, it is alleged, struck Fitch in the head with a slung-shot, wounding him severely. The two men were arrested by Officer Dolan. The first named is charged with an assault with a deadly weapon, and the latter with assault and battery.

THE Consolidated Tobacco Company of California, which cultivates near Gilroy and cures by the Culp process, is distributing cigars a foot long to a favored few in this city. Their smoking qualities are highly commended, and it is evident tobacco culture may be made successful in this state.

WE notice that P. J. Gately, who for some time pleased his many patrons in the "Sunburst" saloon, on the corner of Second street, has opened a handsome saloon on Market street, opposite Fifth, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all who will favor him with a call. He keeps a fine assortment of the best brands of liquors and cigars.

WEDNESDAY morning, at eight o'clock, one Harry Driscoll and Juan Fernandez, engaged in a quarrel on the corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, during the progress of which the former stabbed the latter in the neck with a jack-knife. Driscoll was arrested by Officers Bunner and Miles, and the wounded man taken to the City and County Hospital.

A PROPOSITION is to be made at the next monthly meeting of the California Pioneers to extend the time for the admission of members to September 9th, 1850, the date of California's admission of the Union; also to annul the clause in the Constitution which makes two classes of members—'49ers and '50ites.

THE National Cadets held an invitation party at Irish-American Hall on Tuesday night. Some of the members wore the new uniform.

NEAR the Nineteenth District Court there is a Joss house, where the services are occasionally noisy and annoying. To propitiate Judge Wheeler the priests have presented him with several bunches of fire-crackers.

MICHAEL CRENAN, aged eight years, who was arrested by Officer Koch on a charge of petit larceny, and who was brought by that officer through the streets with a pair of handcuffs on him, was tried in the Police Court on Wednesday and acquitted.

CHIEF COCKRILL's attention has been directed in the most pointed manner to the fact that gambling is again becoming rampant in this city. It will be an easy matter for him to verify the statements, and if he does his duty he will put the law in force.

THE Duke of Genoa has declined the management's invitation to attend the California Theatre, because he is in mourning.

GENERAL ROSECRANS arrived in the city on Tuesday night.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

A man named Hugh Carrol, formerly a United States marine, arrived a few days ago in Sacramento from Vallejo. Intending to go East, he purchased a ticket and money orders. On Saturday night he was robbed of his money orders, railroad ticket and $200 in greenbacks. Michael Haggerty, the runner for the hotel where Carrol stopped, has been arrested on suspicion of being the robber.

The channel at Umatilla rapids in the Columbia river is being improved. Work at Devil's Bend has been completed some days. At that point the channel for over 100 yards has been greatly improved by the removal of a number of large bowlders, which have long beset navigation. The work included in the contract for the improvement of the upper Columbia, will probably be completed within a month.

The Sacramento river remains unaffected by the recent rains and retains its hight by a few inches above twelve feet.

There are more than one hundred Eastern visitors at Los Angeles enjoying the charming Winter weather of Southern California.

Napa City is at the present time twenty times larger than the original site as laid off by Hon. Nathan Coombs, in 1848.

A wife in Yuba City, by advertisement in the public newspaper there, forbids saloon keepers from furnishing her husband with liquor.

The successful construction of of Wilmington breakwater at Los Angeles is having the desired effect. There is already a perceptible deepening of the channel going on.

John Kimpsick stabbed and killed a man named Klein in a hotel at Forest Home, Amador County, on the 19th instant. Both were well-to-do sheep herders. Kimpsack was arrested.

A petition is being circulated among the Navy Yard workmen at Mare Island, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, asking for a Government ferry between Vallejo and the Navy Yard.

A small propellor, the "Emerald Isle," only 45 feet in length, running on Lake Tahoe is the fastest boat of her size in the United States. She makes her fifteen miles an hour.

The opposition stage between Portland, Oregon, and Tocoma, was overturned by a runaway team on Saturday night. Mr. Jamison of Tacoma, was killed, and the driver is not expected to live. The other passengers were not hurt.

Since the meeting of the Legislature, it has transpired that the State Capitol building is too small to accommodate the State officials, including the legislators and their employees, committees, etc. It has been necessary, in order to accommodate some of the latter, to use the offices of the Attorney-General, State Printer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Supreme Court Reporter, and others.

Wm. M. Shearer, Deputy Sheriff of Sacramento and County Jailor, has been arrested on a charge of one Joseph White, who states that he stole $500 belonging to A. Myers, proprietor of the Tivoli House, and "planted" it. When in jail charged with the crime, he says he told the jailor Shearer of the crime, that they had concluded to effect White's acquittal and divide the money; that the acquittal had been effected, but that Shearer had dug up the money and refused a division, in consequence whereof he divulged the whole plot.

Burglars broke into Kraft's restaurant, at Visalia, on the 11th instant, and, encountering the watchman, split his head open with an axe. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. The citizens are talking about organizing a Vigilance Committee.

A Mr. Miller was killed by his son last week, while out hunting in the Waldo hills east of Salem, Or. While walking in the brush the son thought he saw some game within range, raised his gun and fired, and found, too late, that he had mortally wounded his own father.

Work has been entirely suspended on the narrow-gauge railroad between Benicia and Vacaville, owing to dissatisfaction of the stockholders with the management. It is now proposed to start a new company with a paid-up capital sufficient to finish the road between the two above-named places.

DR. BRENAN.

Omne verum utile dictu, is an old and true adage, but it is applied to no science with more pertinence than to that of medicine; for what can be of greater importance than to restore afflicted humanity to vigorous health, and to teach mankind the fundamental laws of their being and the proper mode of living so that life may be a cycle of happiness instead of misery.

The physician is above all men the confident of many hundreds of afflicted persons; to him they give the healing of their bodies and the secrets of their minds; and for this very reason one who devotes himself to the medical profession should be cultured, refined a close student, a bold searcher after new physiological truths and have that high sense of honor which characterized knights of old, so that he may never betray confidences As a student he should be devoted to his profession and determined to ornament it; as a man he should have that large sympathy arising from benevolence which makes it a pleasure to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow beings; and as a physician he should be thoroughly versed in physiology, anatomy and pharmacy so that he could treat diseases with enlightened skill Among those in this city who have attained an honored position in the medical profession none stand higher than Dr. Paul M. Brenan, the eminent lecturer physician and surgeon, as he possesses all the attributes of the ideal physician,

A graduate of the best Colleges of Europe and the United States; a close student, an original thinker a a physician of large experience and an extensive traveler, he has become master of his profession, for he has become acquainted with all diseases peculiar to the climate and people of this continent, In the specialities which he treats he has no peer, as he has devoted several years of his life to them; hence his wonderful success in curing all diseases which comes under his treatment while in our midst he has made his name known throughout the State by his professional success and many bless him for restoring them to a life of health and happiness from that of suffering and misery. The Doctor has handsome and spacious apartments at 127 Montgomery Street where he can be consulted at any time from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; and these are crowded daily with persons seeking his professional skill.

O'Donovan Rossa's "Prison Life"

Is now published in book form. Parties desirous of procuring this "tale of suffering" can do so by sending their names and subscriptions to this office. The work should be in the hands of every Irish Nationalist. Our orders will be sent off a week hence. Price—Paper Cover, $1 00; Cloth, $1 50.—ED. NATIONALIST.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHEL.

We have received the following communication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET,
DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST:—Sir—We enclose to you the address of the Mitchel Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the intimate friends of John Mitchel, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Committee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could circulate our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir, Yours Sincerely,

WILLIAM DILLON,
JOHN DILLON, } Hon. Secs.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our exiled fellow-countryman, JOHN MITCHEL, that a time has now come for giving some practical expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful service in the cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish people. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few, if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than JOHN MITCHEL. We need no apology, then, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. MITCHEL that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love and gratitude.

After some enquiry and consideration we have decided on the following as a fitting form of testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our task within three months from the date of this address. If this sum be given us, we shall present it at once to JOHN MITCHEL as a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by himself, and their hope that it may prove a labor of love to him, at his leisure and convenience, to carry that wish into effect.

All who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his Last Conquest (Perhaps)," will agree with us that Mr. MITCHEL is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and unselfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and we would regard it as a national loss that any of his writings should perish.

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and duty may be crowned with signal success.

Ireland has never, heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great National Testimonial, that they are not ungrateful to the man who still remains an exile, charged with the one crime of having loved Ireland too well.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN MARTIN, M. P
P. J. SMYTH, M. P.
J. P. RONAYNE, M. P.
VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. P.

Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the above-named Treasurers, at the European Hotel, or lodged in the National Bank to the credit of "The Treasurers of the MITCHEL Testimonial Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All persons lodging money in the National Bank are requested to send in particulars, as to their names and amount of their subscriptions, to the Secretaries, to whom all communications should be addressed.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California.
Eastern papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK H. O'BRIEN. P. H. LYDON.

O'BRIEN & LYDON,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

133 Third Street.....Bet. Mission and Howard
SAN FRANCISCO.
[de20tf.]

---AT THE---

American Exchange Cigar Stand

YOU can always find a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco etc.
[dec27-tf.]

-----AT THE-----

Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand

YOU can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc
[no29-tf]

P. HARTIGAN,

Wholesale & Retail Grocer,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.
☞ Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. ☜
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

P. HARTIGAN,

164 First street, Corner Howard (Opposite Glass Works.)
Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom. [de13-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

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MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

THE IRISH EXILES—A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

BY MARTIN MAC DERMOTT.

When round the festive Christmas board, or by the Christmas hearth,
That glorious mingled draught is pour'd—wine melody, and mirth!
When friends long absent tell, low-toned, their joys and sorrows o'er,
And hand grasps hand, and eyelids fill, and lips meet lips once more—
Oh! in that hour 'twere kindly done, some woman's voice would say—
"Forget not those who're sad to night—poor exiles, far away!"

Alas, for them! this morning's sun saw many a moist eye pour'
Its gushing love, with longings vain, the waste Atlantic o'er,
And when he turned his lion-eye this ev'ning from the West,
The Indian shores were lined with those who watched his couched crest;
But not to share his glory, then, or brighten in his ray,
They lent their gaze upon his path—those exiles, far away!

It was—oh! how the heart will cheat! because they thought, beyond
His glowing couch lay that Green Isle of which their hearts were fond;
And fancy brought old scenes of home into each welling eye,
And through each breast poured many a thought that filled it like a sigh!
'Twas then—'twas then, all warm with love, they knelt them down to pray
For Irish homes and kith and kin—poor exiles, far away!

And then the mother blest her son, the lover blest the maid,
And then the soldier was a child, and wept the whilst he prayed,
And then the student's pallid cheek flushed red as summer rose,
And patriot souls forgot their grief to weep for Erin's woes;
And, oh! then warm vows were breathed, that come what might or may,
They'd right the suffering isle they loved—those exiles, far away!

And some there were around the board, like loving brothers met,
The few and fond and joyous hearts that never can forget;
They pledged—"The girls we left at home, God bless them!" and they gave,
"The memory of our absent friends, the tender and the brave!"
Then up, erect, with nine times nine—hip, hip, hip—hurrah!
Drank—"Erin slantha gal go bragh!" those exiles, far away.

Then, oh! to hear the sweet old strains of Irish music rise,
Like gushing memories of home, beneath far foreign skies,
Beneath the spreading calabash, beneath the trellised vine,
The bright Italian myrtle bower—or dark Canadian pine—
Oh! don't these old familiar tones—now sad, and now so gay—
Speak out your very, very hearts—poor exiles far away!

But Heavens! how many sleep afar, all heedless of these strains—
Tired wanderers! who sought repose through Europe's battle plains—
In strong, fierce, headlong fight they fell—as ships go down in storms—
They fell—and human whirlwinds swept across their shattered forms!
No shroud, but glory, wrapt them round; nor pray'r, nor tear had they—
Save the wandering winds and the heavy clouds—poor exiles, far away!

And might the singer claim a sigh, he, too, could tell how tost
Upon the s ranger's dreary shore, his heart's best hopes were lost—
How he too, pined, to hear the tones of friendship greet his ear,
And pined, to walk the river side, to youthful musing dear,
And pining, with yearning silent love, amongst his own to stay—
Alas! it is so sad to be an exile, far away!

Then oh! when round the Christmas board, or by the Christmas hearth,
That glorious mingled draught is poured—wine, melody and mirth!
When friends long absent tell, low-toned, their joys and sorrows o'er,
And hand grasps hand, and eye-lids fill, and lips meet lips once more—
In that bright hour, perhaps—perhaps, some woman's voice would say—
"Think—think on those who weep to-night, poor exiles far away!"

Public Lands.—Statement of Transactions in the San Francisco Office.

A statement of the transactions for the year ending December 1, 1873, in the United States Land Office of this city, has been drawn up as follows, by Duncan McNee, the Secretary:

During the year there were 1,248 pre-emption declaratory statements filed in the United States Land Office in this city, covering 195,840 acres of land. The number of homesteads entered during the year was 369, covering 40,978 acres. Number of military bounty warrants located during the year, 37, covering 4077 acres. Number of pieces of Agricultural College Scrip (issued to States other than California) located, 458, covering 70,199 acres, of which 157 pieces were used in March alone, covering 21,630 acres. All of this scrip was used by proprietors, except 27 pieces. There were 52,241 acres entered for cash, amounting to $111,000, of which 12,619 acres were sold in March, amounting to $37,825. There were 12,586 acres sold at private entry, being paid for in cash and Agricultural College Scrip—$10,336 in cash and 27 pieces of scrip.

During the year 64 persons made proof of five years' residence under the Homestead law, and received their final papers. Area so entered, 9,247 acres.

During the year thirty-six soldiers and three sailors entered, the former 5,760 acres, and the latter 480 acres, under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead Act.

Romance of Real Life—Old Prisons.

BY FRANK THORPE PORTER, ESQ., A. M.

[Chapter Third,]

[Concluded.]

"Could there be a memorial got up in his favor?" suggested his Excellency.

"It would not be advisable," replied Sir Hercules, "it would make the affair a public topic. No, that would not do; just send over a pardon to-morrow; let Flood come to me, and I shall procure liberty for the fellow to practise at the Shelbourne barracks, and can also get into the court at the club at early hours, as I understand that the match is to be played there."

It was soon known that Flood was saved; the motive was left to public ingenuity to discover, and, consequently, every reason, except the true one, was assigned. It was supposed by many that he had given some valuable information about a recent robbery of the mail; but in the meantime, he had been apprised of the high opinion entertained of his skill as a racket-player, and the expectations that he would win the match. Full of gratitude for his escape from the gallows, he promised to win, and redeemed his promise. His noble antagonist was an excellent player, but in hand, eye and agility, the tailor was vastly superior. The nobleman became agitated and lost his temper, which was speedliy followed by his money. His aristocratic feelings were not, however, outraged by even a suspicion of the fact, that he was defeated by a little tailor, who, if the law had been permitted to take its course, would have "shuffled off his mortal coil" in front of Newgate, and who had been liberated from the condemned cell, for the purpose of liberating a thousand guineas from the pocket of the duke's brother.

His excellency gave Flood fifty pounds and some good advice, suggesting a removal from Dublin, and even from Ireland; but Flood was, for some time, unwilling to depart. He remained amongst those who could only know him as "the unhanged one," in a city where character could never be retrieved. His trade was useless; he could obtain no employment. His money was soon exhausted; and he had an insuperable objection to recur to his former nocturnal strolls in quest of watches and purses. Unwilling to give the law another chance of his neck, he at length determined to leave Ireland, as soon as he could obtain the means of crossing the channel. Mr. Gonne was rather surprised by receiving a visit from him, and still more by the request of a pound note. The indignation of the man who had been robbed of his watch and money exploded at once. He assured Flood how sincere were his feelings of disappointment and regret at finding that the gallows had been shamefully defrauded of its due. He then informed him, in terms more plain than polite, that he could not expect any contribution on the voluntary principle, but that a reasonable expenditure would willing be incurred to procure a halter, if its application to Flood's neck was guaranteed. The "unhanged one" bore all this very meekly, and said that he had a simple and intelligible proposal to make, namely, that Mr. Gonne should lodge one pound in the hands of a certain person, on condition that it should be restored if the watch was not recovered by its owner; but if the article was procured for Mr. Gonne, Flood was to receive the pound to enable him to leave Dublin for ever.

This offer was acceded to, and the pound was deposited with Jack Stevenson, of St. Andrew street. Jack was a man of very extensive connections. He had nephews and nieces in abundance, and whenever any of them wished to retire plate, jewels, or trinklets, from the vulger gaze, Jack, like an affectionate uncle, advanced and took charge of the valuable deposits. He adorned the space between his front windows with the ancient arms of Lombardy, three golden apples, and his transactions with his relatives were of such a particular nature, that they were recorded in duplicate. He had known Flood in his early days, before he had become an adept in either racket-playing or robbing. The pound having been lodged, Flood and Gonne proceeded to the last place in Dublin to which it might be supposed that Flood's steps might be voluntarily directed, to the police-office, where he had been charged, and from which he had been committed: There he told Gonne to remain at the exterior door, and when the magistrate came out to ask him "What o'clock is it exactly now, sir?" Gonne complied strictly with this direction, and his worship readily, but rather too hastily, produced a watch. No sooner was it displayed than its appearance elicited the most disagreeable oath ever sworn before a justice of the peace, for Gonne instantly exclaimed, "By—— that's my watch."

Gonne obtained his watch, and was with great difficulty prevented from bringing the transaction under the notice of the government. The system by which the worthy justice managed occasionally to possess himself of a valuable watch or some other costly article, consisted in having two or three drawers, wherein to keep the property found with highwayman or thieves. If the prosecutor identified the delinquent, he was then shown to the right drawer; but if he could not swear to the depredator's person, the wrong drawer was opened. The magistrate to whom this narrative refers, was dismissed in a short time after, for attempting to embezzle fifty pounds. The contributor of this narrative only wishes to add, in reference to such an ornament to the bench, that he was not a barrister. Flood was afterwards, for many years, the marker of a racket court, at Tottenham Court road, London. He judiciously and wittily changed his name to *Waters*.

Dwyer, one of the insurgent chiefs of 1798, had prolonged his resistance to the authorities for a considerable time after the insurrection had been generally quelled. In the mountains of Wicklow, with some few, but faithful followers, he evaded every exertion for his apprehension. Mr. Hume, of Humewood, near Baltinglass, was particularly anxious to secure Dwyer. He was the commander of a corps of yeomanry and a magistrate of the county of Wicklow, which he also representented in Parliament. His influence was very extensive, and he easily obtained the co-operation of the civil and military functionaries of his own and the adjoining districts. Still, Dwyer was not to be had. At length he made an arrangement, that the yeomanry corps of the western division of Wicklow should assemble, at an early hour on a particular day, at Humewood, and set out to scour the country, exploring every recess, and leaving no place on hill or plain unransacked for Dwyer. Yeomanry from Wexford, Carlow and Kildare, were to move on preconcerted points, so as to intercept the fugitive, if he attempted to shift his quarters to a distance. A day was wholly spent in a most fatiguing march. It appeared as if Dwyer had transformed himself into a bird, and flown beyond their reach or sight. All their arrangements and exertions were vain. In a short time Mr. Hume received an intimation that if Dwyer would be permitted to leave the country, he would surrender. With the assent of the government, Mr. Hume acceded to this offer. Dwyer came to Humewood, but its proprietor was in Dublin, whither Dwyer proceeded. He had scarcely reached the city when he was arrested and brought before "The Major." When Sirr heard Dywer's statement, that he had followed Mr. Hume to Dublin, for the purpose of surrendering, he directed a communication to be addressed to that gentleman, but, meanwhile, he sent Dwyer to Newgate. On the following day Mr. Hume was with the prisoner at an early hour, assured him that he should obtain a speedy release, and that he should suffer no annoyance whilst preparing for a voyage to America. The governor of the prison was then called for, and Mr. Hume requested him to provide, at his expense, for Dwyer's immediate comforts. The outlaw was well treated during his short confinement, and expressed, at his departure, his warmest gratitude to Mr. Hume. The latter, in his parting interview, said: "Before we separate forever, Dwyer, will you tell me how you avoided capture on the day that we scoured the whole country in search of you?" "Sir," replied Dwyer, "I went to Humewood on the previous night, and when the *yeos* were starting in quest of me, "I was looking at them from your hay-loft."

The Session's House, immediately adjoining the old prison, may be considered as a part of the concern. It is associated with many sad, and some very extraordinary memories. In the early part of the present century, an Aid-de-camp of the then Viceroy was idicted for the larceny of a handsome cane, and also for assaulting a gentleman who owned the cane, and who was, moreover, a Frenchman. The transaction arose in a house of description unnecessaryto be particularized. An affray took place, the Frenchman was kicked down stairs, and lost his cane, which was alleged to have been wrested from him by the Viceregal Aid-de-Camp. The charge of larceny was ridiculous, and the grand jury ignored the bill. But the assault could neither be denied or justified, and the traverser submitted, and was fined ten pounds. It did not cure his propensities for beating Frenchman, and taking their "sticks." On the 21st of June, 1813, he beat Marshal Jourdan at Vittoria, and "took his baton;" and on the 18th of June. 1815, at Waterloo, he beat the greatest Frenchman ever lived, Napoleon Bonaparte. The reader can easily guess the name of the former Aid-de-Camp.

When Walker was Recorder of Dublin, his town residence was in Lower Dominick street. One day a groom, in the service of Mr. Gresson, was tried for stealing his master's oats. The evidence was most conclusive, for the culprit had been caught in the act of taking a large bag of oats out of the stable, which was in a lane at the back of the east side of Dominick street. When the prisoner was convicted, the Recorder addressed him thus:

"The sentence of the court is, that you be imprisoned for three calendar months, and at the commencement of your imprisonment you are to be publicly whipped from one end of "that lane" to the other, and back again; and at the conclusion of your imprisonment, you are to be publicly whipped from one end of "that lane, and back again, for I am determined, with God's help, to put a stop to oat stealing "in that lane." His worships emphatic denunciation of oat stealing 'in that lane' arose from the circumstance of his own stable being next door to Mr. Gresson's.

The same civic functionary was a great amatuer farmer. He had a villa and some acres of land at Mount Tallant, near Harold's cross, and prided himself on his heavy crops of early hay. On one occasion he entered the court to discharge his judicial duties, and was horrified at hearing from the clerk of the peace that there were upwards of thirty larceny cases to be tried. "Oh! said he, this is shocking. I have four acres of meadow cut, and perhaps it will be spoiled by rain or neglected in my absence. Tell me," he continued in an under tone, "is there any old offender on the callender?"

"Yes," replied the clerk of the peace, "there is Richard Branagan, he has been twice convicted for ripping lead, and he is here now for stripping the gutters of a house in Mary's abbey."

"Send a turnkey to him," said the Recorder, "with a hint that if he pleads guilty, he shall have a light sentence."

His directions were complied with, and the lead-stealer was put before the bar and arraigned.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty, my Lord."

"The sentence of the Court is," said the Recorder, "that you be imprisoned for three months—remove him."

Branagan retired, delighted to find a short imprisonment substituted for the transportation he expected. As he passed through the other prisoners, he was eargly interrogated:

"What have you got?"

"Three months."

"Three months! only three months!" they exclaimed. "Oh! but we're in luck. His Lordship is as mild as milk this mornin'. It's seldom he's in so sweet a humor."

"Put forward another case," said the Recorder.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty, my Lord."

"Let the prisoner stand back, and arraign the next."

Accordingly, the prisoners were rapidly arraigned, and the same plea of "Guilty," recorded in in each case.

Presently, it was signified to his Lordship, that the calender was exhausted. All the thieves had pleaded guilty.

"Put the prisoners in the front dock," said he, and they were accordingly mustered as he directed. He then briefly addressed them;

"The sentence of the Court is, that you and each of you be transported for seven years. Crier, adjourn the Court."

Branagan had been thrown as a sprat, and had caught the salmon very abundantly. The last incident might afford a useful suggestion to some of our present judges, especially on circuit, when there is a crowded dock. The reader may now adjourn, and depart, at least for a time, from the vicinity of the "Old Prison."

[THE END.]

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AFTER the conclusion of the performance of Richard III. at the Boston Theater, lately, a lady from the country was heard to remark that "The play was splendid, but it was too bad that they couldn't get anybody but a hump-backed man to take the part of Richard."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FREE BATHS.
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mh9-tf

MAGNUS THE GREAT.

FROM MISS BROOKE'S "RELIQUES OF IRISH POETRY."

[Continued from our last number.]

[Concluded.]

Almost the bloody field was won,
When through the ranks of fight,
Dark Lochlin's King, and Comhal's son,
Rush'd forth, like flame, to sight.

Round on their falling hosts, their eyes
With rage and grief they threw:—
Then, swift as bolts from angry skies,
They fierce to vengeance flew!

Each chief, with the collected rage
Of his whole host was fir'd;
And dire was the suspense, O Sage!
That dreadful sight inspir'd!

As when two sinewy sons of flame
At the dark anvil met;
When thundering sound, and ceaseless aim,
Their mighty hammers beat.

Such are the fierce contending kings!
Such strokes their fury sends;
Such thunder from their weapons rings,
And sparkling flame ascends!

Dire was the rending rage of fight,
And arms that stream'd with gore;
Until dark Lochlin's ebbing might
Proclaim'd the combat o'er.

Beneath the mighty Finn he lay,
Bound on the blood-stain'd field;*
No more to boast his martial sway,
Or hostile arms to wield.

Then, base of soul, bold Conan spoke†—
"Hold now the King of Spears,
Till, with one just and vengeful stroke,
I ease our future fears!"

"Ungenerous chieftain that thou art!"
(The hapless Magnus cry'd)
"With thee no mercy can have part;
No honor can abide!

"Not for thy favor e'er to call,
My soul shall I abase;
Beneath a hero's arm I fall,
Beneath a hero's grace."

FINN.

"Since then to me the glory fell,
Thy valor to subdue;
My arm shall now thy foes repel,
Nor injure those who sue.

For thou thyself an hero art,
Though Fortune on thee frown;
Rise therefore free, and free depart,
With unimpair'd renown.‡

"Or choose, strong arm of powerful might!
Choose, Magnus now thy course:
With generous foes in peace unite,
Or dare again their force.

"Better our friendship to engage,
And be in peace allay'd,
Than thus eternal warfare wage,
Defying and defy'd."

MAGNUS.

"O never more my arm, through life,
Against thee, Finn, shall rise!
O never such ungrateful strife
Shall Mehee's son devise!

"And O! that on their hills of snow
My youths had still remain'd,
Nor thus against a generous foe
Unprosperous war maintain'd!

"Exulting in their conscious might,
And glorying in their fame,
And gay with spoils of many a fight,
And flush'd with hope they came!

("O sad reverse! O fatal hour!
In mangled heaps to die!)
Too mighty Erin! to thy power,
Pale victims, here they lie."

Thus was the mighty battle won
On Erin's sounding shore;
And thus, O Clerk! great Comhal's son
The palm of valor bore!

Alas! far sweeter to my ear
The triumphs of that day,
Than all the psalming songs I hear,
Where holy zealots pray.

Clerk, thou hast heard me now recite
The tale of Lochlin's shame,
From whose fierce deeds, and vanquish'd might,
The battle took its name.

And by that hand, O blameless sage!
Hadst thou been on the shore,
To see the war our chiefs could wage;
The sway their prowess bore:—

From Laogare's sweetly flowing stream,‖
Hadst thou the combat view'd,
The Fenii then thy thoughts would deem,
With matchless force endued.

Thou hast my tale!—tho' memory bleeds,
And sorrow wastes my frame,
Still will I tell of former deeds,
And live on former fame!

Now old,—the streams of life congeal'd,
Bereft of all my joys!
No sword this wither'd hand can wield,
No spear my arm employs.

Among thy clerks, my last sad hour
Its weary scene prolongs;
And psalms must now supply the pow'r
Of victory's lofty songs.§

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* "From this, and many similar passages, observes the translator, it appears that our ancient countrymen, in their martial contests, thristed rather for honor than for blood," though "in the heat and confusion of a mixed engagement, numbers were necessarily slaughtered."

† Whenever this Conan is mentioned in the Finian poems, he is introduced as a sort of low-minded scold, like the Thersites of Homer.

‡ "The ancient Irish," says the translator, "have been repeatedly stigmatized with the name of 'barbarians.' Their souls, their manners, and their language, were thought alike incapable of any degree of refinement. The reader will easily judge how little of the marks of barbarism appears in the passage before us; yet this poem has been the favorite of many centuries, and its antiquity has never been questioned, though the date cannot be exactly ascertained."

‖ Of this stream, nothing more is known, than that it was near, or in view of the sea.

§ "How beautifully pathetic," exclaims Miss Brooke, 'is the close of this poem! Surely every reader of sensibility must sympathise with a situation so melancholy, and so very feelingly described!"

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[From the American Gael.]

SULLIVAN SOLUS!

NEW YORK, Dec. 5th, 1873.

"Cows have long horns in the mountains," says the Spanish proverb, and if the "New York Herald" has not made out a bull with horns longer than any cow in Andalusia why it is not the fault of the correspondent of that journal in Ireland.

The sagacious "litterateur" now disporting himself in theIrish Metropolis "wanted to know you know," like Dickens' character in the Circumlocution office, all about Home Rule, and, as if to carry the parity or parady out, above all beings in the world he went to Alexander M. Sullivan, who has only of late dared to stand upon a public platform without being driven from it, so great is the estimation in which his countrymen hold him. Mr. Sullivan "received him courteously," God save the mark! and was a worn-looking man between forty-five and fifty years of age. This has a deal to do with the Home Question of Home Rule. He married an American wife, an important fact to jot down, and he would accept certain arrangements about the self-government of Ireland which did not go so far as O'Connell's ideas, and some of the foremost advocates and adherents of Fenianism in Ireland, he was assured, would quiet down to the same thing. We do not care to go into the whole details, nor into any of his "interviews" with the "Herald" reporter. We will just simply say, that throughout the whole of it there is only one figure, A. M. Sullivan; Sullivan the first, Sullivan the last, Picksniff Sullivan.

Readers of the "Herald" would believe that this blow-pipe, in its reporter's mouth, was the Alpha and Omega of the Home Rule movement, the beginning of it and the end of it. As a fact the poor man has as little to do with it as the Mikado of Japan. Let it be for good or let it be for bad the responsibility of the whole thing rests with Isaac Butt, and it was his intellect and his energy that alone supported it when, at its inception, Mr. Sullivan might as well have attempted to teach Sanscrit in a Hindustanee College as to place before the Irish people any political doctrine of his for their acceptance. The "Herald" reporter went to a queer authority to get his knowledge of Irish affairs when he went to Mr. Sullivan, the man of whom Charles Gavan Duffy, in Australia, said that he felt his "toes tingle in his boots" when he read the "Nation," after it went into the hands of the Avatar of Irish politics, the man whose character John Cashel Hoey pilloried when he accused him of holding with the hounds and running with the hare; the man who struck at the Fenian prisoners in the dock, and stabbed with a foul stroke at O'Donovan Rossa, in his report of his trial, by narrating with spiteful accuracy a circumstance that occured during its procedure. This not an authority as to the views of the Irish people upon any public question.

Why what must they think of him when he was turned out as a Common Couucilman from his seat in the Dublin Corporation for the Inns Quay Ward. He was not even an Alderman, and yet the verdict of the people upon him in that small position was, that he was "not wanted." But, as the breath to his nostrils, is notoriety, anyhow that he can have such a boon he will look for it, he will work for it, he will cringe and fawn for it and fatten on it, unconscious that everybody can see that he wallows in its mire if he cannot enjoy its sunshine. It has not yet passed from public recollection that when Colonel Doheny was dead he publicly insulted his memory by publishing a letter which he addressed to the man tha he well knew was no more, and in which he set forth in Italics the names of the men who at that time were working in the Fenian cause for the regeneration of Ireland,

AND NOT ONE OF WHOM ESCAPED THE VENGEANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Phœnix organization of '59 charged him with giving information to the Government. He denied that as well as he could in his letter written over the tomb of Michael Doheny; but in the same letter he was guilty of the same culpability (we call Thomas Clarke Luby as a witness), and he has remained distrusted by the Irish people ever since.

This man is politically dead. He is, as that unfortunate creature the O'Donoghue, once called him, "the barnacle of Irish politics." He sticks himself on to some one, to some name, to some accidental fact, and he grows on it. He it was that after the rejection of the national petition, that pauper's prayer, came forth in the columns of the "Morning News," with a blood and thunder article headed, "Driven to the Sword;" and who in some years afterward, when he wished to fleece poor Denis Holland by a prosecution for libel, swore that he never meant anything stronger by such a statement or any other statement than "a crisis in the ministry." It was no wonder that the lawyer who extracted the admission from him indignantly exclaimed:

"I'd rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman!"

We have a respect for the "Herald," but it would be well if that journal, when it pays for information, would get it from a source which would bring us more truth than anything emanating from this quarter. Its own blunder about making distinct states under English rule of the four provinces of Ireland is bad enough. It reminds us of Canning's exclamation, "Repeal the Union! restore the Heptarchy!" But to put up A. M. Sullivan, known so recently by the *soubriquet* of Goula, as an exponent of any party in Ireland, is so great a boggle that whilst it may make the angels weep over some intellects, it must make every Irishman with a particle of brains burst into laughter at its folly. It is, indeed, tragedy turned into harlequinade, and pantaloon is its chief character.

CLARENCE AVENEL.

An appalling event occurred at a public meeting of Spiritualists in Birmingham on Sunday evening Nov. 23d. A spirit medium named Hawkes was addressing a meeting, declaring he had clasped hands with the Apostle Peter, and that from that he could quite understand how Thomas thrust his hand into the side of the Personification of Our Divine Lord. The instant he uttered the blasphemy he fell back into his chair dead. The meeting broke up in wild confusion.

The proposed location of the Lick Observatory near Tahoe City, if carried out according to programme, is likely to draw to that locality an important educational institution. The pron prietors of a young ladies' seminary at Carso a City propose to remove their institution to a point within a short distance of the Observatory grounds, and propose forming a company with a company of $100,000. The people in Carson City and vacinity favor the enterprise.

The "Territorial Enterprise" charges the Chinese in Virginia with having pared off the milling of a large number of trade dollars.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

MARKET REPORT.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Considering the inclemency of the weather during December, it is surprising to see the dispatch given to vessels loading Breadstuff. Already during the current month we have on the average cleared a ship to the United Kingdom each day, and we hope to be able to count thirty for the month—all of the largest class, including the Baltic with 3,300 tons of Wheat. So far during the season the rainfall in this city aggregates 9.40 inches, and there is no portion of the State that has not been well watered. In Grass Valley, 14.50 inches; Healdsburg, 14.50; Alameda, 7.50; Santa Rosa, 12.75; Sacramento, 8.75; or say an average for the State at large of 10 inches. Besides, the mountains are covered deep with snow as a summer reservoir, say 12 feet at the summit. Last year the greatest depth of snow there was 9 feet, while the winter before the depth was 18 feet.

As regards crop prospects, the Stockton *Independent* says:

Upon a recent trip over the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, we could not but help notice the admirable condition of the country, so far as agricultural interests are concerned. We saw large fields of early sown grain in which the Wheat was two and three inches high. Volunteer crops were also looking exceedingly well. Farmers are all busily at work preparing the ground for late crops, and are tilling it more thoroughly than has usually been the case. The agriculturists are all jubilant over the prospect. The area of land cultivated in this county and valley the coming year will be greater than ever before. Should the season continue as propitious it will make business more brisk and money more plentiful than has been the case in any year since agriculture became a leading interest. One noticeable fact is, that farmers have learned from experience that the soil of our valley, rich as it is, is not inexhaustible. Hence, deep plowing has taken the place of the former mere skimming of the land: summerfallowing is more general, and instead of burning up straw it is allowed to rot, and is used as compost. These things all pay, and will yield to the granary and purse of the farmer more than a hundred fold.

In some localities the soil is now too wet for plowing, yet in many other places there is no interruption to farming, the soil being very sandy. At San Diego, Los Angeles, and in the southern counties of the State more rain than usual has fallen—enough, perhaps, to make a crop. At all events, sheep-raisers are jubilant over the cheering prospects of good pasturage for the season. Arrangements have been made by the Produce Exchange for taking account of stock both in the city and country. It is very desirable that all interests should know how much Wheat, Barley, Flour, etc., there is in the State on the 1st of January, and we were surprised to see a prominent member of the Exchange rise and object to the taking account of the stock, particularly as he himself has all the season been sailing under the flag and doing business under the title of the Farmers' Co-operative Union. The reason given by him for opposing the motion was an unwillingness on his part that the farmers and the public should be made acquainted with his stock in trade or have the benefit of the count. The gentleman, however, was voted down by the association, and the stock of grain throughout the State will be collected and given to the public by authority of the Exchange. The fact is apparent that there is more grain in the State than is generally supposed, and we make bold to declare in advance that we have a stock in the State at large equivalent to 150,000 tons of Wheat.

There continues an active milling as well as export demand for Wheat at very full prices. There are, in fact, more buyers than sellers. Barley of choice quality is held with firmness. Oats are neglected. Corn is lower. Bran and Middlings have declined two dollars per ton. Hay also favors the buyer. Hides are the turn dearer. Wool is held with increased confidence, looking to a more favorable turn after New-Year's Day.

The ship Swallow, for New York, in the Dispatch Line, will probably clear before the close of the year; her cargo will consist of 41,000 galls Whale Oil, 4,000 galls Wine, 335 tons Pig Lead, 950 Wet Hides, 5,000 Dry Hides, Wool about 1,000 bales, Copper and Chrome Ore about 400 tons, etc., comprising in whole a large and valuable cargo. The steamship Oriflamme, from Columbia River, arrived on the 24th inst., bringing a full cargo of Oregon produce, including a few hundred boxes of Apples, etc., 4,208 hf and 2,200 qr sks Flour, 1,074 sks Wheat, 1,450 sks Oats, 40 bales Hops, etc.

The merchandise exports by sea for th past week have been as follows: Arizona, for New York via Panama, carried 50 ctls Barley, 553 galls Brandy, 1,460 Hides, 107 rolls Leather, 55 tons Pig Lead, 2,615 galls, 35 cs California Wine, etc., valued at $20,337; same, for Liverpool via Panama, had 709 cs Borax, 1,330 lbs Foreign Cotton, etc., valued at $21,567. Ladore, for Queenstown, had 23,500 ctls Wheat, valued at $55,225. Annie Fish, for Liverpool, carried 44,585 ctls Wheat, valued at $89,200. Baltic, for Liverpool, had 85 sks Borax, 67,550 ctls Wheat, valued at $160,349. Caspar, for Cork, had 28,839 ctls Wheat, valued at $66,300. Evelyn, for Liverpool, carried 7,997 bbls Flour, 18,747 ctls Wheat, valued at $95,000. New Lampedo, for Liverpool, carried 31,400 ctls Wheat, valued at $72,220. Regent, for Falmouth, had 28,887 ctls Wheat, valued at $68,000. Arizona, for Central America, caaried 3,863 bbls Flour, 24,000 feet Lumber, etc., valued at $28,436; same, for Panama, had 703 bbls Flour, 566 sks Potatoes, 35 flasks Quicksilver, etc., valued at $17,568; same, for Mexican ports, had 25 bbls Flour, 493 bxs Apples, 200 flasks Quicksilver, etc., valued at $29,564. Percy Edwards, for Tahiti, carried 781 bbls Flour, 15,000 lbs Rice, 36,000 feet Lumber, etc., valued at $9,743. Prince Alfred, for Victoria, had 310 sks Beans, 10,000 lbs Rice, Provisions, etc., valued at $16,480. Thos. Brocklebank, for Valparaiso, carried 384,917 feet Lumber, 140 cs Salmon, 6,000 galls Syrup, etc., valued at $12,180. Total for the week, $752,169, against $1,153,712 for last week.

FLOUR—Exports continue liberal and the market firm for Extras, but Superfine suited to the Hongkong trade is more plentiful, and millers waiting buyers anxiously. The steamship Arizona, for Panama, carried en route to Central American ports 13,390 qr and 1,028 hf sks. The Evelyn, for Liverpool, carried 15,993 hf sks. The Golden Age Mills seeks to make a specialty of the Central American trade, although the Golden Gate and Starr Mills, Vallejo, have each a share of this desirable trade in silk-dressed Extras. We note a purchase of 5,000 bbls Starr Mills Extra for Liverpool at current rates. The local trade of the city is good, with sales of Golden Age and Golden Gate Mills at full figures. The National Mills is running on export orders. The Genesee Mill is for sale, to close the Kennedy estate. The arrivals from Oregon are at present of little moment, the Columbia River being temporarily closed by ice. The market closes very firm at $6 75@7 for best silk-dressed Extra; Bakers' and Family Extra, $6 25@6 50; Extra Superfine, $6; Standard Superfine, $5 50@5 75 ₱ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—There continues an active demand, but at a slight decline from the highest rates of the season, owing to the enhanced rates demanded for freight to the United Kingdom. Offerings at present are light, by no means equal to the current demand, although the stock yet remaining in the State is estimated at 150,000 tons. Transactions for the period under review embrace the following parcels, in lots: 50,000 sks choice at $2 30; 10,000 sks, $2 25; 10,000 sks, $2 20@2 22½; 5,000 sks coast at $2 12½@2 15 ₱ ctl. The market closes strong within the range of $2 15@2 30 for good to choice. The latest Liverpool quotations are for average California, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d.

BARLEY—Holders of choice bright bay brewing are firm in their demands, while the offerings of coast feed are more liberal and prices with difficulty sustained. We have before made mention of the shipment of 500 tons choice bright bay brewing by rail to Chicago, and 500 tons more of the same in abeyance—price, $1 75 currency. Sales for the week, in lots: 1,500 sks choice at $1 60@1 65; 2,500 sks feed at $1 40@1 45; 1,000 sks coast, $1 35@1 37½; extra bright feed, $1 50 ₱ ctl.

OATS—There is very little business, and the demand trifling. Sales confined to jobbing lots within the range of $1 55@1 85, as extremes.

CORN—The offerings of Southern have of late been more free, with sales in lots of 2,500 sacks White and Yellow at $1 45 ₱ ctl.

RYE—The demand exceeds the supply. Price, $1 70@1 80 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—There is very little choice offering, quotable at $2 40@2 50 ₱ ctl.

HAY—The heavy and continued rains of the month have interfered with this trade. Cargo prices, $13@18 ₱ ton.

MUSTARD SEED—There is considerable poor stuff offering, and for which there is no sale. Prime parcels quotable at 2@2½c; inferior, 1½c.

ALFALFA SEED—The supply is liberal. Price, 15@17½c; extra prime is held at 20c.

FLAXSEED—The mills pay 3c for all choice clean that is offered.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The mill price is now $18@28 ₱ ton, respectively.

BEANS—There is a moderate demand. We quote Bayos, 2¼@2½c; small White, 3½@3¾c; Pea, 4c; Pink and Red, 2¼@2½c; Butter, 4@4½c.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to the trade is yet $32 50, less the customary discount.

HONEY—The market is fully supplied with strained. Prices are merely nominal—say 8@13c, according to quality. Comb is in light supply, quotable at 20@25c for choice. Strained in 2-lb cans is worth $3 50; Comb in 2-lb cans, $3 50@4 ₱ doz.

BEESWAX—Very quiet. Good stock on hand, but no inquiry. Can be bought at from 25c to 30c.

TALLOW—The stock is considerable, with more sellers than buyers; quotable at 6½@7½c for crude. Sales 5,000 lbs prime at 7c.

HIDES—The market for Dry is quiet within the range of 17½@18½c, latter for prime city slaughtered steer; Wet Salted sell at 9@9¼c; sales 10,000 lbs at 9¼c, city slaughtered.

WOOL—A very marked reduction has been made in our stock during December—now 3,500,000 lbs against 12,000,000 lbs a few weeks since. The Swallow, for New York, carries 1,000 bales, more or less. The great bulk of choice Fleece has been bought up by the factories or shipped East. Over 500,000 lbs sold this week. Burry, 14@15c; Clean, 18@20c. The little choice remaining is held at 22½c. A leading house in the trade gives its views as follows: "Approaching holidays our Wool market loses tone, and transactions for the week have not been so liberal as during previous weeks, and we do not now look for much activity again before New Year. Eastern Wool market still quoted firm and active, and we doubt not when trade here is again resumed, stocks will be reduced to a small compass soon thereafter."

HOPS—There is very little business doing at this season, and prices are quite nominal—say 35@37½c. The last sales we have to record were made in this city at 36c. There is a large lot, 3 car-loads, being shipped to-day on consignment to New York. 40 bales just in from Oregon.

POTATOES—Humboldt are in light supply at $1 12½@1 20; Petalumas, 90c@$1; Montereys, 90c ₱ 100 lbs; Sweets are scarce at $2 50@3 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply, selling at $1 50 to $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

CATTLE—Meat of all kinds abundant and cheap. Beef is plenty, selling by the quarter at 4@7c, though there is a large amount of poor Beef selling much lower. Calves, scarce at 7@8c. Mutton, 7@7½c. Lambs very scarce, 10@12c. Hogs on foot are plenty and active at 4¾@5c for live, and dressed, 7@7¼c, the latter price for small hogs.

POULTRY AND GAME—Receipts have been quite liberal, and prices are reduced. We quote Hens and Roosters at $6@7 50, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, $4@5; large, $5@6; Ducks, tame, $8@10; Geese, tame, $2 75@3 25 ₱ pair: Turkeys, live, 16@18c ₱ lb: dressed, 18@20c ₱ lb; Hare $2 25@2 75 ₱ doz; Wild Duck, small, $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz: large, $2 50@3; Quail, $1 75@2; Venison, 6@7c ₱ lb; Snipe, common, 75c@$1 ₱ doz; English, $1 50@2.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—The late rains have helped pasturage a little, and choice fresh roll Butter is in better supply, and prices have eased off about 5c from last week's quotations. Eastern Butter is very slow of sale; no choice in market, while inferior grades are not wanted: quotable at 16@22½c for fair to good firkin and tub. Cheese is in light supply: no large transactions to report, although there is a fair jobbing trade. Fresh Roll is jobbing at 50@52½c for extra choice; ordinary to fair, 35@40c. Pickled Butter is in good supply, rather dull at 30@35c. California Cheese, 15@18c, the latter for choice Dairy; Eastern Cheese, 14@16c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are in demand at 50c for choice lots. The stock of Eastern Eggs is much reduced, quotable at 25@27½c for limed; fresh are scarce, quotable at 35c.

FRUIT—The last steamer from Los Angeles brought up 175 boxes Oranges, but with one or two exceptions they are very small, inferior, and sour, and meet with little demand, as the Loretos take the preference, being at once larger and sweeter. Grapes are quite plenty having been held back by the shippers for the holidays; quality being poor, prices range from 6@15c ₱ lb. Our exchanges speak of Strawberries fresh from the vines, and Orange trees in full bearing, and yet the mountains around are covered with snow. We quote: Apples, choice, $1@1 50 ₱ box; common, 50c@$1 ₱ box. Pears, 75c@$2 ₱ box of 50 and 60 lbs. Grapes, 6@15c ₱ lb. Cranberries, Eastern, $17 50@18 ₱ bbl; British Columbia, $13@13 50 ₱ bbl. Oranges, Mexican, $15@25 ₱ M; Los Angeles, $20@30. Lemons, Los Angeles, $20@25 ₱ M; Sicily, $12@14 ₱ box. Limes, $7 50@10 ₱ M. Bananas, $3@5 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $5@6 ₱ doz. Cocoanuts, $6@8 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 6@7c ₱ lb in sacks, 7@8c in boxes; Plums, 5@8c, pitted 16@18c; Raisins, 12½c: Figs, 8@10c; Figs, white, 15@18c.

PROVISIONS—

There is but little business doing at this holiday season, even at current low prices. The roads throughout the State are in bad condition—almost impassable. This, of course, limits the demand very considerably. It will be seen by remarks following, that purchases of Eastern Meats, to arrive, have been made to some extent, all upon terms withheld. Indications point to more than the usual local competition the coming season among leading packers and dealers. But of this we shall have more to say at another time. Butter is decidedly lower for all choice roll.

BACON, HAMS, AND LARD—The jobbing trade is only fair for the season. The low prices asked for Sugar-cured Hams ought to attract more consumers, and there is no better Ham sold here than those branded and cured by C. B. Dupee, of Chicago, jobbing at 16c. We note the following sales: 1 car-load (20,000 lbs) Eastern Sugar-cured Hams, covered, 12c—60 days; 22,000 lbs California Bacon, 10¾@11¾c for heavy and light; 1 car tierce Lard (20,000 lbs), 10c—60 days; 160 cs California Lard, 11c for 5-lb tins; 85 cs do. do., 10c for 10-lb tins; 50 cs Wilson's Lard, decorated tins, 14c. There is considerable inquiry for Fairbanks, Peck & Co.'s case Lard. We note the following purchases upon contract to arrive: 3 car-loads (60,000 lbs) Sweet Pickled Hams; 2 car loads (60,000 lbs) do. Shoulders; 5 car-loads (100,000 lbs) Short Rib Sides—all upon private terms.

BEEF AND PORK—The demand is light. Sales, 80 bbls City Mess Beef, $19; 42 bbls Extra Prime Pork, $16; 30 hf bbls Extra Clear Pork, $11.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS—There is a decided decline in choice roll Butter with an improved supply. There is very little sale for Eastern firkin or tubs. Price low and nominal. The stock of Eastern Eggs is much reduced. Three car-loads of Eastern Butter, and we are not sure but twice that quantity has been returned overland from whence it came. This shows the true state of our market.

FINANCIAL.

The large supply of money in our several depositories at the close of the past week has not been diminished, although there is much more in general circulation. Bright skies and the holiday season have had a most inspiriting effect upon nearly all kinds of business. Real estate is feeling the impulse of a strong money market and rapidly increasing population. We do not hesitate to predict a favorable rise in this class of property throughout the next year. Improvements of a substantial character are progressing in many sections of the city, with the fair prospect of large additions when spring opens. Rates in bank are 1@1¼ per cent. per month, and the savings institutions make loans at 10@12 per cent. per year.

Overland shipments of treasure, by express, for the week ended December 24th, consisted of $137,091 35 in silver bars and $5,057 76 in gold bars—total, $142,149 11. Customs duties absorbed $128,966 41 against $71,181 55 the week preceding. Steamer Arizona, hence for Panama, December 20th, took $10,000 in silver coin and $50,000 in gold coin, shipped by Parrott & Co., for San José de Guatemala; also, $10,000 in gold coin, forwarded by J. A. Carit, for Punta Arenas.

Bullion supplies have been well maintained. Gold bars, 875@880; silver bars, 3@6 per cent. discount; currency bills on Atlantic cities, 9 per cent. premium on gold: sight drafts, payable in coin, 3-5@¾ per cent. premium; telegraphic transfers, 1 per cent. premium; sterling exchange, 49¼@49½d; commercial exchange, 50d; trade dollars, ½ per cent. discount to par; Mexican dollars, 1 per cent. discount to par. Gold in New York, December 24th, 109¾; legal tenders in San Francisco, 91@91½.

During the past week the mining stock market has been carried forward with amazing strides, and this seems to be but the prelude to a most active state of affairs during the coming month or two, as everybody predicts. The question was asked the other day how many are "wash" sales of the numerous stocks comprising the enormous transactions of the Board, and the prompt reply made that very few can be placed in that category, and the assurance was given that any offerings on the street for a shade less than the rates quoted by the Board would produce quick cash purchasers. There is another feature which gives great strength and buoyancy to the market, and that is the healthy condition of the money market, which, of course, has its stimulating effect independent of the developments of the Comstock Lode. A number of mines recently put upon the market show a marked advance—notably the Dayton and the Watson—and the fact that these stocks are held in firm hands with no disposition to place them upon the market, is evidence in favor of their value. It is true that many of the present non-productive claims on the Comstock are also advancing, but it is only because they are old favorites that will always rise and fall with the market. Many of them are really not worth anything now; however, if they hold on with the same persistence as the Ophir, they may eventually again become productive and valuable mines.

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